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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Rally at Canton, O.

A GATHERING OF 30,000 PEOPLE.

SPEECH OF HON. CARL SCHURZ.

A Field Day for Canton and the Party.

Speeches Last Evening by Lt. Gov. Lee and Hon. M. D. Harter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., October 5, 1875.

The attendance at Canton, this day, to listen to the speech of Hon. Carl Schurz, was immense, being by far the largest gathering in Stark county since the war. Delegations from Massillon, Salem, Alliance, &c., came in on the special trains, to the number of at least fifteen hundred. Processions of wagons, carriages, &c., from almost every township in the county came pouring in, and before noon the streets were densely thronged. Osnaburg had seventy-nine wagons, with its excellent band; Pike township had a very large procession. At eleven o'clock the procession was formed under the direction of General Ed. Meyer, with several assistants. The display of flags, banners, mottoes, &c., was very extensive and expressive. All our shops and factories were represented, several with their work being performed. The Bridge Company and the Aldine Press Company, had their work going on in the procession. The Agricultural Works of Aultman & Co. and Russell & Co. had their machines in line. The Imperial Plow Works and several other factories were represented. After passing through several streets, the immense procession went to the fair grounds, where the speaking was had. There were fourteen bands in the procession, led by the splendid Grand Army Band of Canton. The number in attendance was variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. The city is gorgeously decorated with flags and banners. Arrived at the ground, the vast audience was entertained by music from the splendid bands till the arrival of the speakers.

At half past one P. M. Hon. C. Aultman called the meeting to order, and in appropriate remarks introduced the Hon. Carl Schurz, who proceeded to address the vast audience. His speech was over two hours long, and was most brilliant and masterly presentation of his views on the finance and currency question. Those who have read his great speech in Cincinnati, the grandest of the season, will have the general line of his argument. He declared he was not a partisan, but an independent man. In the Senate, he pursued the course he thought for the best interests of the country. In 1873 he was a Liberal, and the Democratic party then was with them. Their platform was adopted by the Democracy of the nation, and it declared in favor of a strict preservation of the public faith and an early return to specie payments. He showed on that platform to-day, where is the Democratic party of Ohio? It has drifted off into the slough of irredeemable paper, the most dangerous and fatal error that any party could adopt. He then considered the finance question in its elementary principles. He illustrated the essential difference between a specie and a paper currency. He showed the fatal results of inflation upon the interests of the laboring people. His argument on this point was very able and convincing. After discussing the matter in all its bearings, he took up and answered a series of questions that had been prepared and presented to him by Col. S. Meyer, a prominent Democrat of this city. His replies were happy and conclusive, and elicited great applause. In conclusion, he appealed to the Democrats to rise above mere party and vote to end this great error and delusion, next Tuesday. If it prevailed in Ohio, it might prevail in Pennsylvania and the South: it might dictate terms to the Democratic National Convention: it might obtain control of the Government, and fasten upon the country its fatal, terrible results. In 1873 the Democrats commenced this on his independence in cutting loose from party and voting for what he esteemed the right; now he hoped the Democrats would show the same independence, so that he could return the compliment.

The speech was a magnificent effort, and cannot fail of doing great good. The city is illuminated to-night. Speeches were made on the square by Lieutenant Governor Lee, and in the Opera House by M. D. Harter, of Mansfield. It has been a field day for Canton, and will tell in results at the polls.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Election of a New Board of Trustees for the Bank of California—Stockholders Satisfied With the Outlook—Reopening of the Stock Boards.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 5.—The stockholders of the Bank of California met to-day at eleven o'clock A. M. to hear the report of the directors and elect new trustees. Thirty thousand shares of stock were represented out of fifty thousand. Of these, Mr. Sharon, as President of the Syndicate, owned 25,000, the balance being in the hands of individual holders. The following were elected trustees: D. O. Mills, Thos. Bell, Wm. Sharon, Geo. P. Howard, Wm. Alvord, Wm. Norris, John O. Earl, Jas. A. Keene, Robert F. Morrow, Nicholas Luning, and E. J. Baldwin. The trustees will organize to-morrow. It is understood Mr. Mills will be President. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, consisting of Judge Hagar, H. W. Carpenter, Charles Mayne, G. P. Howard, Wm. Sharon and D. O. Mills, to report November 2d. The statement was made to the meeting of the present condition of the bank, together with a review of the causes leading to the suspension and matters connected therewith; but on these points the officers preserve a profound reticence. The intimation is, however, vouchsafed that as regards the present condition of the loans, the latest reports that the assets, with good management, would pay the depositors and leave one to two million for the stockholders, were substantially correct. The stockholders are reported to be pleased with the exhibit of affairs, and disposed to congratulate themselves on the successful management of affairs. A vote of thanks to the syndicate and trustees was passed and the meeting adjourned. Both the big stock boards opened this morning with sales full and a great crowd of enthusiastic spectators. Business opened lively, the transactions being large and prices well maintained, showing a little on the street after the Board closed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Troubles of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

RICHMOND, VA., October 5.—A bill of foreclosure on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company's first mortgage was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for this district. An identical bill has also been filed at Parkersburg, West Virginia. An order preliminary to a receivership, together with an injunction restraining any interference with the mortgage property, pending proceedings, has been issued by Judge Bond.

POLITICAL.

New York.

FORMATION OF A GREENBACK CLUB.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The United States Legal Tender Club have called a meeting at Cooper Institute, for the 13th, to form a Democratic Legal Tender State Central organization.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer and cloudy weather and rain. For the Middle and Eastern States, high but slowly falling barometer, northeast to southwest winds, warmer and cloudy weather, and rain.

Arrived, the steamships Idaho and England, from Liverpool, at New York.

The Kentucky Industrial fair opened with flattering prospects at Frankfort, yesterday.

The epizootic, which has been prevailing in a mild form in St. Louis for a number of days, appears to be on the increase, and its existence is beginning to be felt among the work horses.

From Ottowa it is reported that a squad of two hundred picked men from the Governor General's foot guard has been detailed to proceed to Montreal to be present at the burial of Guibord's remains.

The Comptroller and Deputy Attorney General of New York State have receded from their position regarding the State appropriation to Washington's headquarters in Newburg, and announce that the half yearly installment of $500 was due to the trustees on the first of October. The amount will be paid over forthwith, and the headquarters building will not be closed.

CHARLEY ROSS.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE MYSTERY.

MORE MYSTERIOUS LETTERS.

The Missing Child Said to be in England.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Another matter in connection with the case of the abducted Charley Ross has just been made public. On the third of last month Mr. Ross received at his store the following letter:

MR. ROSS:

If you find the address of william or Walter Baker, and let me know through the paper you shall you [sic] son. Baker is the only man who hands I will trust it in. Your boy is alive, but will take time for to get him. Advertise for Walter or William Baker, who wonce lived at George's Station, S. C. I think he is in Philadelphia. I want this thing settled soon, for I am worried to deth about it. I want to leave the country, and I want you to have you boy, as our game is now gone up. I did not take him, but was to have a shair in the money. I know where he is and you shall have him in 5 weeks—no sooner —and no money. Westervell don't know where he is. Nor does Mrs. Mosher. I am the ONLY one. I want to get out of it the best I can.

Don't publish this but hold quiet and find Baker, and believe me *I know*. When you have found the address of Baker put this in the personel column of the *Ledger*.

One of the 4. I have found him.

Don't show this to the newspaper men, for I want it quiet, and I work fast now. I pity you much.

1 OF THE 4.

The handwriting was bold but scrawling and irregular, from appearances the work of a man unaccustomed to handling the pen. The paper was large letter size, crumpled and soiled.

Inquiries about George's Station showed that it was on the South Carolina Railroad, between Charleston and Augusta, about forty miles from Charleston, although it was not to be found in the gazetteers or postoffice directories. The following was published in the personel of the *Public Ledger* on the 5th:

"Will Walter or William Baker, late of George's station, S. C., send me his address?

"C. K. Ross, 306 Market street."

The publication of the "personals" brought to Mr. Ross' store promptly next morning (the 6th) a young man who said that his name was Walter T. Baker, and that he had lived at George's Station, S. C. He was a man of about twenty-four, sunburned, evidently one accustomed to labor with his hands. He subsequently said that his occupation was that of a carpenter. He was of stout build, light complexion and his appearance not that of the kind of men usually described as "wide awakes." There had been inquiry for him, he said, and he was anxious to know what for. Mr. Ross did not immediately explain to him, but holding up the anonymous letter at a distance, so that he could see the handwriting, but not the words, said:

"Do you recognize that handwriting?"

"Why, that looks like Nelse Boothe's," he immediately replied.

"Who is Nelse Boothe?" demanded Mr. Ross.

"Why, a man who used to work with me down in South Carolina getting out barrel staves."

Further questioning brought out the facts that Boothe was from the North; and that he sought Baker out when he was down there two years ago, as a fellow-Northerner, and that Baker had procured him work. He called himself Nelson, or Nelse Boothe, but Judge Rex, chairman, fearing bloodshed, adjourned the meeting. Brown then announced he would call a meeting on Monday night, and did so, but the troubles apprehended grew out of this meeting last night.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—A telegram was received late to-day from a prominent steamboatman at Helena, to parties here, asking for arms and men to go this evening to Friar's Point. The Avalanche's Press Agent here telegraphed to a reliable party at Helena, at noon, asking if any collision had occurred or if any trouble was apprehended; the following is a report, in the opinion that the danger was magnified in the first instance.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—LATER—A private telegram from Helena, received this morning at o'clock, to-night, says all the women and children have left Friar's Point. The men were farming in line at three o'clock, and a fight was momentarily expected. Assistance was greatly needed. A boat load will probably leave here to-night. Another dispatch just received says assistance is badly needed at Friar's Point. A company goes from here to-night. Friar's Point is fifteen miles from Helena, and there is no telegraphic communication with it.

STILL LATER—An *Avalanche* special from Helena, received at 10:30 to-night, says: There is great excitement here on account of the condition of affairs at Friar's Point. I passed there this morning, and the white people were much excited, while the negroes appeared quiet. Many white ladies have left the town. Senator Alcorn has sent his daughter here for safety. It is reported that the negroes, three hundred strong, were within a few miles of the town, and General Chalmers, who was in command of the whites, went out and met them and gave them ten minutes to disperse, when the negroes retired some three miles and again organized. General Chalmers again advanced and ordered them to disperse, which they did. This is the latest report from there, and it is supposed the negroes are awaiting reinforcements. Colonel Burk and others have already left here for that place, and an effort is being made to organize a force to go down to-night. I think it is similar to the Austin troubles, and is all stirred up by bad men.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1875.

THE FIRE ENGINEERS IN COUNCIL.

This was the second day's session of the Engineers of the Fire Department of the United States. A committee of three was appointed on by-laws, who will make a report at the next session of the convention. A committee of six was appointed to examine into the question whether a system of self-supporting ladders could be depended upon to meet the requirements laid by the erection of lofty buildings. It was also resolved to give inventors and patentees of fire protective and extinguishing apparatus an opportunity of exhibiting their articles to-morrow. Resolutions of regret were passed, and expressing condolence with the friends of the deceased firemen who lost their lives by the catastrophe at Madison street. Verbal reports were made by Chiefs Johnston, of Philadelphia, Bates, of New York, Benner, of Chicago, and Hendricks, of New Haven, on the fire fighting regulations of the last Convention had been carried out in the suggested improvements in hose couplings. Mr. Walter W. Adams, superintendent of Building Department, has been invited to address the Convention explained the building laws in this city and the rules governing his department. An invitation was accepted from the Autographic Signal Telegraph Company to visit their offices and examine their system of workings for fire protection. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow, and the delegates went in a body as the guests of the fire department of this city on board the fire boat Havemeyer, to inspect her workings.

The Buell-Chandler Libel Case at St. Louis—Opinion of Judge Treat.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The question of the sufficiency of the indictment against A. C. Buell, for the alleged libel of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, came before the United States Circuit Court again to-day, and was argued by counsel, after which Judge Treat delivered his opinion, in which he said the greatest question was the matter was that of jurisdiction. Either the Police Court of Washington city had or had not jurisdiction of the offense charged. If it had jurisdiction, then the Criminal Court has no right to take cognizance of it; if it had not, then the act of 1874 giving the Criminal Court jurisdiction over it was retrospective as far as this case was concerned, and was consequently inoperative. The prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

Pork Packers' National Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—The Pork Packers' National Convention convened here to-day, with large delegations present from Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky, and small ones from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kansas. The convention temporarily organized by the election of George H. Davis, of Cincinnati, Chairman; B. F. Howard, of Chicago, Secretary. Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Business were appointed, after which the convention adjourned till to-morrow. This afternoon members visited the various stock-yards of the city, and during their stay here will be taken to the fair, where all the notable places in and around the city, banqueted, etc.

The Epizooty Prevailing in Cincinnati Stables.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—The disease among horses, known as the epizootic, has, within the past few days, reappeared among the horses of this city. In all the street railroad stables horses are coughing, though none are down as yet. In many of the private stables the disease is manifesting itself in the swelling of the glands in the neck of the animals. At the lowest calculation 2,000 horses are suffering more or less from the disease.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Last Great Lottery Swindle.

THE F. F. V.'S INDORSE THE SCHEME,

And the People Buy a Million's Worth of Tickets.

True Inwardness of the Drawing.

An Attempt to Assassinate Mosehy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1875.

The Latest Lottery Swindle.

The excitement in this city and in Alexandria over the late collossal lottery swindle, the drawing of which occurred at Alexandria, a few days since, is intense. The lottery was gotten up ostensibly by a charitable society for the benefit of the indigent women of Virginia. The Governor of that State and a score or more of the judges, generals and colonels, who adorn so plentiful in Virginia, ceralified over their own names that the lottery would be conducted in an entirely honorable manner. The scheme was advertised all over the country, and the guarantee of such names was sufficient to sell nearly a million dollars worth of tickets, fifty thousand dollars worth of which were taken in this district. It now turns out that none but the unsold tickets were put in the wheel, which, of course, prevented the possibility of any ticket-holder drawing a prize. This atrocious swindle is credited to New York sharpers, who are said to have pocketed all the money; but the people who have been robbed consider the first gentlemen of Virginia who indorsed the scheme, as the real ones to blame. To help throw a shadow of respectability over the drawing, a certain individual was paid $500 to induce the correspondents to be present at the drawing, and threw out tempting visions of a champagne lunch. Your correspondent, however, and the large majority of journalists here, saw through the job, and positively refused to countenance it by their presence.

Attempt to Assassinate Mosehy.

Yesterday afternoon, as a train on the Virginia Midland Railroad was passing Warrenton Junction, some person fired a rifle shot at the train, and the glass near where John S. Mosehy sat was shattered. Mosehy was not struck, however, and this and the other narrow escapes which he has had from bullets suggest the idea that he must have been born to be hanged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1875.

IMMIGRATION AND THE REVENUE.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, there arrived in the United States 227,498 immigrants, which is 180,149 below the number that arrived in 1874, and less than one-half the number that arrived in 1873. This large falling off is attributable to the continued depression of trade and the prostration of our great industries. The economic value of each immigrant is placed at $800, which makes a loss to the country through the decrease during the year 1875, as compared with 1874, of $144,119,200. Compared with the year 1873, the loss is $182,814,000, a sum $30,000,000 greater than the entire customs receipts for the last fiscal year. The natural loss for 1875 as compared with 1874 is $35,000,000 greater than the receipts from internal revenue during that year, and lacks but $13,000,000 of being equal to the aggregate receipts from customs for the same period. The loss sustained during the two fiscal years, compared with 1873, estimating the economic value of the immigrants alone, and not considering what would have been added to the consumption by their purchases, thus far aggregates a sum which would more than pay the interest on the national debt for three years. Three decided people who are howling "more money," can find a moral in this paragraph.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts within the quarter ended September 30 were $43,852,381. Returns from ports not yet heard from may swell this amount to $44,500,000. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1874, there was a falling off in Customs receipts during the last quarter of over two million dollars. The aggregate receipts from internal revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 1875, were $28,217,099, which is an increase over the receipts from the same source for the corresponding quarter of 1874 of $1,300,636. The internal revenue receipts for September, 1875, were $9,751,036, or more by one and one-quarter million than in September, 1874. The large increase in receipts from this source shows that the more vigorous measures adopted by Secretary Bristow to administer the laws and suppress fraud has had a most beneficial effect. An honest collection of taxes and a thorough retrenchment policy, better will, in the opinion of Commissioner Pratt, add twelve millions to the receipts from internal revenue this fiscal year.

OPERATIONS OF MINT AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The coining and refining operations at the United States mints and New York Assay office for the past month show larger results than during any previous month of the present year. The total value of the coinage at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City mints for September was $4,987,195, of which $3,415,420 were gold, $857,000 trade dollars, $683,525 subsidiary silver coins. The total number of pieces coined was nearly 7,000,000. During the same period there were refined and parted 182,560 ounces of gold bullion and 1,382,321 ounces of silver, equivalent in value to $6,773,515 for the gold and $1,790,000 for the silver. Repeated were made in the refining and melting department of the New York Assay Office, which interferred with the September operations of that office.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report exhibiting their condition at the close of business on Friday, the first day of October.

The National Grangers in Session at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 5.—The Executive Committee of the National Grange is now in session in this city, where the headquarters are located. The following delegates are present: D. W. Adams, of Iowa, Master of the National Grange; Judge John T. Jones, Dunlay Chase, of New Hampshire; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; Mr. Shankland, of Iowa. The State Executive Committee, composed of seven member of the order, is also in session here. The directors of the Kentucky Valley Trading Company, Gen. Beauregard, of New Orleans, D. W. Aiken, Judge Jones, E. K. Shankland and T. J. Smith, is in conference with the Grange Committee concerning matters pertaining to direct trade of grange products with England.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONAL.

Base ball—St. Louis Brown's 8, Cincinnati Reds 5.

Senator Booth left Sacramento, Cal., for Washington yesterday afternoon.

The number firm of Thomas & Butts, of Cleveland, have made an assignment; assets $68,000; liabilities $178,000.

There was a rumor of the failure of a heavy mercantile house in San Francisco, yesterday, but the report was not confirmed at last advices.

Jefferson Davis is now at Clarksville, Tennessee, on his way to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he will deliver an address at the inaugural fair of the latter city.

At a meeting of the directors of the Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, held in Louisville yesterday, Thos. J. Martin, President, made known his intention not to be a candidate for re-election, whereupon a resolution regretting their determination and accepting same by his past career was adopted. The resignation of Albert Fink, General Superintendent, was also received with regret.

Mr. E. H. Hinson, said to be a wealthy cotton planter of Alexandria, La., was found near the Pacific Railroad depot in St. Louis, Monday evening, in a helpless condition, and taken to the calaboose under the supposition that he was intoxicated, and placed in a cell. About midnight some gentlemen called at the Police Station and inquired for him, and upon going to the cell and finding him out he was found dead on the floor. Coroner Dudley examined the body yesterday, and gave the opinion that death was caused by heart disease. It appears that he was introduced up from the South to visit his daughter's residence, a few miles from the city. It appears he was very ill, instead of intoxicated, and being unable to get on the train at the depot, had lain down near by and was insensible when taken up by the police.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

AMERICAN PEACHES IN THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, October 5.—The experiment of bringing peaches per steamer Canada from New York in a box on deck, arranged on the Allegreti refrigerating plan, was a success, the fruit being delivered here in good condition and was eagerly purchased.

PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE HOP CROP.

LONDON, October 5.—The hop pickers have now entirely finished. It is believed that no less than one-fifth of the crop has failed, the hops being left on the poles, as they are not worth picking. The growth this year cannot supply the home trade. Good samples of English hops have accordingly advanced from eight to ten shillings per hundred weight.

A PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST VATICANISM.

LONDON, October 5.—An enthusiastic meeting to protest against Vaticanism was held at Glasgow to-night. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting.

COUNT ANDRISSY TO DO IT.

LONDON, October 6, 6 A. M.—The Vienna *Tageyrease* states that Germany and Russia have agreed to entrust to Count Andressy, the Austrian Premier, the task of drawing up the reform proposition for the pacification of the insurgents in Turkey.

European Turkey.

PRINCE MILAN AND HIS RECALCITRANT MINISTRY.

BELGRADE, October 5—Prince Milan has informed the Skuptschina that his Ministers had secretly pursued an independent policy, almost amounting to conspiracy against the Prince. The Scuptschina is unanimous in its opinion to sustain the Prince. The new Ministry is not yet formed.

LIBERALITY THAT COMES TOO LATE.

LONDON, October 6, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says it is estimated that the arrears of taxes remitted by Turkey through the operation of the recent decree amount to $30,000,000.

Russia.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON REFORMS PROPOSED BY THE PORTE.

PETERSBURG, October 5.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, with reference to the reforms proferred to the insurgents by the Sublime Porte, regards the concession of provincial representation as the best that could have been made to settle the present difficulty. It is certain to meet general approval, the journal adds, and not only ought the insurgents to accept it, but they ought to see that it is carried out.

THE GREAT POWERS AND THE INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, October 5.—The *Tageepresse* says that because of the doubtful policy of Servia, the great powers commenced negotiations with a view of giving notice of their withdrawal of the guarantee regarding the rights and immunities of Servia. Prince Milan has informed the Skuptschina of the danger. The change of Ministry is to prove the genuineness of his pacific declarations.

Spain.

CARLIST BATTERIES SILENCED.

BENDAYE, October 5.—On Monday all the steamers in the harbor of San Tandore were embargoed to convey troops to San Sebastian to-day. It is reported that the forts of San Sebastian have silenced the Carlist batteries.

Germany.

THE EMPEROR TO VISIT ITALY.

BADEN, October 5.—The Emperor William will leave here for Italy on the 16th inst.

China.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKES AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

LONDON, October 5.—The *Times'* special from Shanghai says a decree appears in the *Gazette* at Pekin, conceding hereafter intercourse between the chiefs of the government departments and the foreign ministers.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 5.—The steamer Montana, hence per steamer Jan. 30th for New York, has returned. It is reported her anchor deck is broken.

LONDON, October 5.—The steamships City of Montreal and Bolivia, from New York, and Batavia, from Boston, have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 5.—The steamer Oder, from New York, has arrived.

A. B. C. OF F. M.

Sixth Annual Session, Now in Progress in Chicago—Interesting Reports.

CHICAGO, October 5.—The first session of the sixth annual meeting of the Commissioners of the American Board of Foreign Missions commenced this afternoon at three o'clock in Farwell Hall, a large number of members and visitors being in attendance. Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of the Board, called the meeting to order, and Dr. Blodgett, of Rhode Island, invoked the Divine blessing on the meeting. Rev. S. H. Lee, of Cleveland, was chosen Assistant Recording Secretary.

After the reading of the minutes S. B. Treat, read the report of the home department. It stated that nine corporate members have died since last meeting; twenty missionaries have been sent to foreign lands; only two are now preparing to enter the service of the Board, and to this deplorable fact the Board calls the attention of its friends, and urges them to make provision that the want for missionaries may be supplied. The women's boards have done a great and successful work, and their usefulness increases every year. Their influence is felt in the schools, in the homes and in the treasury. The year's work might be characterized like that of last year, as unprosperous and unfavorable. Money has not flowed as readily as before the panic, and the debt has been somewhat increased. The income this year from donations and legacies is $408,620, or nearly $1,000 less than last year. The disbursements have been $466,238. The total indebtedness now is $10,396.

N. G. Clark, the foreign secretary, then read the report of the Foreign Department. It notices with pleasure the general progress of the work abroad. Additions to purchases in missionary fields have been larger than usual, and the prospects are bright. Effective missionaries have been released, and only twenty new laborers have gone out, though the calls for workmen are urgent. In the fields of labor the native helpers nearly equal in number the missionaries, and some of them are developing great power and having grand success. The report concludes with a brief notice of the work being done in various countries and with a general summary, of which the following are the principal points: Number of missions, 18; number of stations, 78; number of out stations, 498; laborers employed by missions, 1,432; pages printed for distribution, 6,171,774; number of churches, 238; members, 11,546; added during the year, 1,596; number of pupils in educational department, 22,523.

A. C. Barstow then read the report of the Committee on the request of Mr. Nutting, a missionary, for pay during something over a year, for which time it had already been decided by the Executive Committee he was not entitled to salary. Mr. Barstow reviewed the case and recorded in behalf of the Committee that they believed Mr. Nutting was in the wrong, and suggested that he be allowed to withdraw his application. The report was adopted.

Langdon S. Wood, Sr., read the report of the financial condition of the Board. It shows that for the year ending August 31, the receipts have been from donations $418,222. The largest item in this amount is for Western Turkey Mission, $87,389; cost of agencies, $8,670; of publications, $7,411; of administration, $13,930, making the total expenditures $450,238, which, added to the debt of the Board, makes the grand total about $456,601. The donations have been $349,084; legacies, $89,702; other items make the total $446,194. The total indebtedness of the Board is $44,323.

The Board then concluded the services of the afternoon by the appointment of various committees. In the evening Rev. T. W. Andrews, President of Marietta College, Ohio, preached the annual sermon.

Fifth Annual Convention of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—The fifth annual Convention of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will commence its session in this city to-morrow. A large number of delegates are already here from New Brunswick, Canada, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, and the interior of Ohio, and the convention promises to be one of the largest ever held. Over 500 societies, scattered throughout the United States and Canada, will be represented. An address of welcome will be delivered by Archbishop Purcell, and a grand procession will parade the streets.

Movements of the Presidential Party.

DENVER, COL., October 5.—President Grant and party were met by Governor Routl and a delegation of city officials at Cheyenne, and escorted thence to Denver on a special train, arriving here at five o'clock this afternoon. His reception here was enthusiastic. A battalion of soldiers and several thousand citizens participated. The President will to-morrow visit Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other points of interest on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Controllers—Reports of the Superintendent and of Various Committees, Etc., Etc.

The Board of Controllers of Allegheny schools held their regular monthly meeting last evening, President King in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the minutes were read and approved.

The Second ward reported the nomination of two additional teachers, and the same were elected. The new teachers are Amelia Witherow and Lelie D. Hunter.

STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Superintendent Davis submitted a statistical report of the public schools of the city for the month of September, as follows:

Total enrollment, 9,262; average attendance, 8,058; per cent. of attendance, 87. Average attendance—Primary Department, 5,031; Medium Department, 1,646; Grammar Department, 1,115; High School Department, 258. Number of teachers—Primary Department, 88; Medium Department, 41; Grammar and High School Departments, 43; whole number, exclusive of music teachers, 180. Visits—By parents, 183; by directors, 274. Number of pupils not absent from school during the month, 3,919; attending school in other wards or precincts than those in which they live, 433.

The report was received and filed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Superintendent next presented his annual report, which is quite a lengthy document. The report starts out by describing the improvements which the school property of the city has undergone during the past year, and then goes on to discuss the following subjects: Number and classification of schools, primary department, revised course of instruction, penmanship, vocal music, drawing, examinations, institutes, visits, and teachers. On the subject of drawing the Superintendent earnestly recommended that greater attention be given to that study.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Malcolm Hay, from the special committee on the instruction of deaf mutes, reported that they had considered the resolution of Mr. Matthews at the last meeting, and the petition of parents of mutes for the establishment of a school in Allegheny for the instruction of thier children. After duly considering all the propositions, viz: To establish a school for the purpose indicated, or to provide for their instruction in the school of Mr. Archibeld Woodside, the committee recommend that the Board make no change for the present in any existing arrangements for the education of the deaf mute children of Allegheny.

The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

The matter of a training school for primary teachers was referred to the Committee on School Inspection.

A number of bills were presented and warrants ordered for the payment of the same.

The Secretary read an invitation to the Board from the Industrial Institute to attend the Exposition opening next Thursday.

It was resolved that the Public Library and the schools be closed on Thursday, in order that teachers and pupils may have an opportunity to be present at the opening of the Exposition.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny firemen were paid off yesterday for September.

THE trouble of the miners along the Pan Handle road had not been settled at latest accounts last evening.

THE fire department of both Pittsburgh and Allegheny have declined the invitation to take part in the Exposition demonstration.

A SON of Jeremiah Brittain, Esq., of Beaver Falls, fell from a walnut tree last Saturday, receiving injuries from which he died Monday.

CAPTAIN WM. KINNEY, the lessee of the "Times Hotel," McMasters' block, Liberty street, is well known as one of our oldest river captains.

REV. S. A. TAGGART, of this city, left yesterday for Chicago and Jacksonville, Ill., to speak in the Y. M. C. A. work in that State for a few days.

ALDERMAN LOGAN committed James Kelly to jail yesterday on oath of S. McDonnell, to await a hearing this evening on a charge of horse stealing.

M. HAGER, 142 Smithfield street, charges Edward Scott before Alderman Lowry, East End, with the larceny of a coat valued at $15. Defendent arrested and held to answer.

THE dwelling of Peter Bulhoff, Twenty-seventh ward, was entered yesterday morning, through the basement door, and seven pairs and a dress containing $12 carried off.

JOHN NEILLIE, an employee at the Beaver Falls Steel Works, had his arm crushed from the wrist to the elbow, Monday, by having it caught in the rolls. The limb was amputated.

ED. HOOK was committed to jail yesterday by Squire Martin, of Temperanceville, on a hearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery made on the oath of Jacob Roishaus.

THE place for holding the election in Forward township, as will be seen by reference to the notice of proclamation, has been changed from the Wm. Penn to the Forward school house.

JAMES SIMONTON and William Wilson will struggle in skiffs this afternoon, in the Allegheny river, rowing from the Suspension to the Hand street bridge and return, for a purse of $20.

JUSTICE PAXSON, of the Supreme Court, reached the city yesterday morning and now occupies the old residence of the late Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, for disorderly conduct at a colored ball.

ALDERMAN KOENIG has resigned his position as director of the Ralston school, in consequence of being dissatisfied with the late election for one teacher, to fill a vacancy existing in the school.

THE Allegheny Park Commission met last evening. The pay roll—$491 35—and bills footing up $530, were approved. The contract for glazing and varnishing the green house was awarded to R. H. Wilson at $171.

A LABORER, while making an excavation in Spruce street, Allegheny, yesterday, had one of his legs so badly crushed by the caving in of an embankment, that it was found necessary to amputate the injured member.

BILL WHITE, the young man who is charged on oath of Michael Cline with highway robbery, was committed for trial yesterday by Mayor McCarthy. Cline is the man who was knocked down and robbed Sunday night, in Union alley, near Fifth avenue and Tunnel street.

THE Columbia Boat Club have elected the following officers: Emery Lazard, President; Samuel Hazlett, Vice President; Robert M. Blair, Treasurer; Robert K. Carr, Secretary; Robert Brown, C. P. Hillerman, Lewis Cavit, Thomas Haziett, Jos. Weaver, Trustees.

FOR the better convenience of stock dealers in the Central Yards, the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Companies have opened a branch office, located on the ground floor in the office of Briggs, Dock & Drum. The office is in charge of Mr. Edward Dunn a well known telegraphist of this city.

MRS. ELIZABETH THRESHER, wife of Mr. John Thresher, the skillful watchmaker of our city, left yesterday morning with her child-daughter, per steamer Baltic to New York, from a very pleasant four months visit to England, the land of her birth, and of her husband's birth. Numberless friends welcome her and her sweet babe back.

JOHN ROUTH, the veteran conductor on the Wall's accommodation, Pennsylvania Railroad, is again at his post, after a few weeks' rest. He was heartily welcomed by his thousands of friends, including nearly the entire East End population—men, women and children. He is not givin' on running for Register, but as a conductor he is an acknowledged success.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Murder with Threats of Mob Violence.

CONCORD, N. H., October 5.—It is reported that a man named Drew has been arrested at Pembroke this morning, for the murder of a girl named Langmade at that place yesterday, and that a mob is besieging the station house at Suncook where he is confined. The head of the murdered girl was found this morn ng ten yards distant from where the body was found.

Kills His Mother-in-Law and Wife, and Then Takes His Own Life.

CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS, October 5.—One of the most horrible murders and suicides occurred here to-day. Charles Brink, in a fit of anger, shot Mrs. Deborah Hall, his mother-in-law, and Ellen Brink, his wife, killing them instantly, and then killed himself by placing a pistol to his right temple. No good cause can be assigned for the deed.

FIRE RECORD.

Singular Causes of Conflagrations in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, October 6, 2 A. M.—Five tobacco barns in Robertson county, Tennessee, were burned down during the past week, involving a loss of 40,000 pounds. The *Courier-Journal's* special says the fires were occasioned by gas evolved from the tobacco by peculiar atmospheric phenomena.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESS.

Final Arrangements of the Press Committee.

The Press Committee has appointed the following sub-committee to receive the visiting press:

Jos. D. Weeks, *American Manufacturer*, Chairman; Capt. Wilson Carr, *Critic*: D. L. Fleming, *Gazette*; James W. Murray, *Legal Journal*: T. W. Davis, *Y Wasp*: John N. Neeb, *Freiheits Freund*: J. G. Battelle, *Telegraph*: L. Thoma, *Volksblatt*: R. J. Murdock, *United Presbyterian*:

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

A CATHOLIC priest of Ohio has called CARL SCHURZ "the BISMARCK of America." All right. We are content with the designation.

THE Democratic State press labors under the double disadvantage of a great range and variety of views on many subjects, and next to no sense on any one of them.

TREE, the St. Louis weatherological maniac, is again on his prophetic muscle. Give him an umbrella and a pair of overshoes, and make him quit his Venusian ravings.

PERSHING has learned something. He now believes that it is easier not to commit blunders than to repair them, and that for practical purposes the smallest modicum of foresight is better than all the hindsight in the world.

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: "The prospects for business were never more flattering than now. The planters, merchants, mechanics and business men generally are in fine spirits." And this is a fair specimen of the tone of the leading journals of the entire West and Southwest.

IN NEARLY every other State in the Union except Pennsylvania, the temperance people generally decline to act as assistant Democrats, and the number of vacancies of this kind in our own Commonwealth is steadily increasing. They are getting tired of doing the scavenger work of the Democratic party.

IT TROUBLES the *Post* to think that the national debt was reduced three and a third millions of dollars during the month of September. It is not strange, however. Under a Democratic administration the very opposite would be the result, and our contemporary naturally sees in this honorable discharge of the obligations of the Government another attack on the "time-honored principles" of its party.

THE pretended greenback issue of the Democracy here and in Ohio is a sham and cheat, set up for no other purpose than to defraud the weak and unnformed of their votes. The real issue is whether the Democratic party shall come into power in this country with all the accumulated political sins of fifteen years upon its head, bringing to the top once more the very element that caused all our country's woes and losses, and created the tremendous burden of the public debt.

OF THE five hundred millions of five per cent. refunding bonds, authorized by act of Congress, but twenty-two millions remain to be exchanged for five-twenties. The Treasury Department expects that before the next Congress assembles not only will this have been taken by the syndicate, but that negotiations will be completed for the placing of the three hundred million four and a half per cents., authorized by the same act, covering the five per cent. loan. This, however, will mainly depend whether the good credit of the nation is in the meantime preserved intact.

THERE are some people who never learn anything, and to whom nothing can be taught. The Leavenworth *Times* of Monday says that one SWARINGER, a Black Hills miner, is on his way to Washington with a petition signed by some nine hundred other miners now congregated at the forts and posts near the Indian country, asking the Government to declare the gold region open to prospectors, whether a treaty is made or not. The paper goes further, and declares that unless the prayer is granted instanter, the miners will invade the forbidden domain in a body, prepared to clean out the redskins and the military, too, if necessary. The probabilities are that these impertinent adventurers are in a fair way of getting beautifully snubbed —possibly hurt.

FOR thirty years or more it has been predicted that the Missouri river would some day break through the long narrow strip which divided it from the Platte river some distance above the mouth of the latter. The soil being sandy and alluvial, yields rapidly to the attrition of water, and of late the currents have made marked inroads, great bodies of land and huge trees being swept into the river. Last Tuesday morning the few remaining yards of earth intervening suddenly gave way, and the waters of the Missouri burst with fury into the Platte, the increased elevation of whose waters, which of course is permanent, will cause the bottom lands to be more easily overflowed when the usual rises occur. The calamity is a serious one, and places a large area of the best alluvial land of Western Missouri in danger.

THE Director of the United States Mint, who has just returned from an extended examination of our Western mining facilities, says the evidence of returning prosperity throughout the Northwest is everywhere apparent, and that nearly all the cities and towns through which he passed exhibited unmistakable signs of progress and growth. His conclusions, after thorough investigation and inquiry as to the condition of the mining industry west of the Rocky Mountains, and the probable yield in the near future, are that the increase in the production of gold and silver next year will range from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and that this increased rate may be expected to continue for four or five years to come, which yield, together with the returning prosperity of the Northwest, should have an important bearing upon the vexed and complicated question of a return to specie payments.

THE speech of President GRANT, delivered a few days ago at the army reunion at Des Moines, Iowa, in which he said: "The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation:" "leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions, and keep the Church and the State forever separate," accord thoroughly at once with the highest liberty of the State and with the genius and history of Protestant Christianity. Yet the Roman Catholic Vicar General of Iowa, denounces these timely utterances as "illiterate, unstatesmanlike and incendiary"—another proof that the aim of the whole ultramontane movement in this country is the utter destruction of our entire common school system. The war begun upon that system in New York, and carried on in Ohio, may be upon us in Pennsylvania before long.

IN THE State of New York, as in Ohio, a wide-spread reaction has taken place since the last election, in favor of the Republican party. In the latter State it appears to have been limited to no particular section or district. In two-thirds of the counties the Republican party at the recent town elections either maintained its supremacy or made gains, while in less than a quarter of the counties the Democrats gained. In the remainder, either no elections were held or the returns have not yet been received. The net Republican gain since 1874, as shown by the New York *Times*, is over fifty. Nine counties were revolutionized. Last year these counties elected one hundred and three Democrats and sixty-eight Republicans. This year they elect ninety-eight Republicans and seventy-four Democrats, which is a Republican gain of thirty. In the southern tier counties the net Republican gain over last year is twelve; in the northern counties nine; in the lake counties seven, and in the Hudson river counties four. It does not seem possible for the Republican party in that State to be defeated this year, unless some extraordinary or unforeseen event should occur.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

In the general interest taken in the State canvass, the importance of attention to our own county ticket has been somewhat overlooked. The Democratic leaders privately concede that we shall carry the county by from two thousand to five thousand, but, while yielding this general fact, still hope to be able, by personal persistency, and by a complete re-arrangement of their county ticket, to elect their candidate for Sheriff. They have made up their minds to sacrifice everything else to this, and to this end they are laboring to compel such a reconstruction of the ticket as will leave PATTERSON a clear field for his operations.

One of the means used to accomplish this result is to attack, abuse and vilify the Republican candidate for that office. They do not pretend that his personal character is not good; nor do they make any allegation that he is unfit; but they seize hold of the fact that two or three of the present deputy sheriffs have been charged with abusing their positions for their own personal benefit, and attempt to associate Mr. FIFE with them by the mere coincidence of the fact that he, also, is a deputy sheriff.

We do not mean to discuss the affair in which these men were involved. The Grand Jury, before whom the charges against them were sent, have ignored the bills of indictment, and have thus testified their conviction that the charges were trivial and unsustained. But, whatever may be the facts in their case, they alone are answerable. Mr. FIFE was not one of the number against whom the charges were made, and is in no way amenable to the public for their acts. We do not ask to have him exonerated, at their expense; but we do ask that he should be judged by his own acts, and not by theirs.

Mr. FIFE has been a long time in the Sheriff's office, as a deputy, and in all of the many years he has served there, no charge affecting his integrity, as a man and an officer, has ever been made against him. He has faithfully discharged his duties, as a subordinate officer, and to very general satisfaction; and his enlarged experience so eminently qualifies him for the Sheriffalty that he is commended to the people of the county as one who knows all about the intricate duties of the office to which he aspires.

Mr. FIFE has lived in this community all his life, and the excellent character he has established is his best recommendation. In every department of life he has maintained and preserved a clean record, and he stands, as a candidate, upon his own individual merits exclusively. He is not answerable for what others may or may not have done; and we are warranted in concluding, if elected Sheriff, (as he certainly will be, all of PATTERSON'S blowing to the contrary, notwithstanding,) he will administer the office honestly, fearlessly and correctly. He has been tried and found trustworthy in a subordinate position, and may therefore safely be trusted in the chief place. If experience is of any value; if knowledge of the duties of the Sheriff's office is of any service; if official integrity is of any importance; and if personal capacity and purity of character are in any way to be regarded as qualifications for such a place, Mr. FIFE may safely challenge the severest scrutiny of the people, for he possesses them all in large measure. The opposition of mercenary assailants, whose support of the other candidate is bought with a price, passes for nothing. They are Swiss soldiers, fighting under the banner where the most shekels abound; and the people of Allegheny county will not be drawn away from the support of an honest, worthy, capable and true Republican, because the Dugald Dalgettys of politics raise their feeble voices against him. A tried, true and trusty man is not to be cast off upon such idle clamors as Mr. FIFE has been assailed with.

We advise our Republican friends throughout the county to give no heed to these attacks; but rally to the support of the entire ticket, regardless of all considerations that do not affect the integrity of their candidates. Their ticket is composed of men in every way worthy of their support, and it is their duty to stand by them, one and all, unflinchingly.

THE VACANCIES ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."

When the Democratic County ticket of this county was first nominated it consisted of five Irishmen and Catholics and three Americans. Mr. ROBERT H. PATTERSON, the candidate for Sheriff, and one of the three American nominees, having had this fact thrown up to him as an objection to the ticket wherever he went, has been scheming, ever since the nomination, to get rid of this portion of the ticket, and have other men put on who will help it along, and not be a drag to it, as the present ticket is, in his judgment.

He has succeeded, so far, in driving off the candidate for Register, but the man selected to fill his place (JOHN ROUTH) was too sharp to be used as the catspaw to draw roasted chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of the Democratic monkey. ROUTH had too much regard for himself to allow his name to be used for the exclusive advantage of the candidate for Sheriff. It was a shrewd adventure, for PATTERSON, but he hit upon the wrong man. He will find somebody else, perhaps, who has less discernment than ROUTH.

The next point is to get rid of O'REILLEY, one of the candidates for Commissioner, and the candidates for Treasurer, Recorder and Clerk of the Courts. PATTERSON has his men ready for these places; but he will do well to consult them, beforehand, and not have any more declinations. The gentlemen who consent to go upon the ticket in place of those who have been or will be unceremoniously kicked off, understand, of course, that they go upon the ticket solely for the benefit of Mr. PATTERSON. It is to help him along, and not themselves. The one object of running a county ticket in this county at this time is to elect Mr. PATTERSON to the Sheriffalty. The other candidates are mere bobs to his kite.

How the Irish gentlemen alluded to relish the treatment they are receiving, we are not able to say; but it is presumable that they are used to it and will submit dutifully. They and their friends have been hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Democratic party for many long years; but they are mere Gibeonites, and must not expect to occupy any but a servile place. They stole a march upon the Democratic leaders in getting upon the ticket, in the first place; and they must now be made to understand that they are odious and objectionable, and a dead weight upon the party. They are good enough to vote for the party, but not good enough to share its honors. They can do the work, but must not look for their pay. They are *taboo*. Every Irishman must leave the ticket, because he is dragging it down by the odium which the sweet-scented Democrats attach to his presence. He is a short-haired serf, and the men who wear swallow-tailed coats and turn up their noses at Irishmen cannot bear to see him a candidate. Let all the four remaining objectionables get out of the way promptly, and they will thus avoid being kicked out. Mr. PATTERSON is confident he has no chance as long as he is associated with them.

There is, thus, one vacancy on the Democratic ticket, with a splendid promise of four more; and over the entrance to the rooms of the Democratic County Committee is written this warning to all aspirants for the vacant places—"No Irish need apply."

THE "Labor Reformers" and the Prohibitionists of Massachusetts both hold State Conventions to-day. They will simply have their labor for their pains, however. The Republicans have learned wisdom from the lesson of last year, when divisions were allowed to creep into the party and divide it at the polls, giving the Governorship to a Democrat. The folly of injecting and fostering local issues into the canvass is now more apparent than ever before. The opposition in Massachusetts have thus far thrived only upon Republican quarrels, but the day of differences of opinion upon topics which have no business in politics, has now passed, not, let us hope, to be introduced again. There were at least two hundred avowed radical temperance men in the Republican Convention last week, but they remained quiet, looking to the harmony of the proceedings and the final success of the party. It is, we think, doubtful whether the Convention will nominate a candidate. There seems to be a general opinion that the License law deserves a fair trial, and hence it is folly for the Prohibitionists to attempt to make any issue on the liquor question, this year.

THE election of HARTRANFT and RAWLE can be prevented only through the negligence or perverseness of Republicans. The Democrats have not the power to defeat them, and it is daily becoming more and more apparent that Republicans are not under the dominion of the imp of the perverse, or in love with loafing. Let us all work diligently all the time from now until the second of November, remembering that our candidates represent the Republican principle, the triumph of which in the nation a year hence will be greatly advanced by giving our ticket a heavy majority this year. Indeed, we are already engaged in the next Presidential contest, and HARTRANFT and RAWLE stand for the men for whose election we shall be laboring in 1876.

THE New York *Graphic* thinks the Immediate Transportation Act, which permits foreign goods to pass through New York to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, or Chicago, to be appraised and subject to duty at the port of delivery, is all wrong, because it injures New York. Goods that formerly were obtainable from first hands only at New York, can now be had at Chicago or Pittsburgh at the same rates as were formerly paid at New York; and the consequence is that much trade has been directed from the latter to the cities of the interior. The *Graphic* complains of this as an injury to New York; but without reason. The Government was not established, nor is it carried on, for the exclusive benefit of New York. That city has no special claim upon the Government, and the other cities of the country have an equal right with it to whatever benefits may flow from the legislation at Washington. If a Pittsburgh merchant can import goods, directly, and sell them to his near-by customers at rates as easy as those afforded by the New York importer, why should he not have the privilege of doing so?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Now soon on field and hill
The winds shall whistle chill,
And patriarch swallows call their flocks together,
To fly from frost and snow,
And seek for lands where blow
The fairer blossoms of a balmier weather."

And summer lingers in the lap of autumn.

There is Fair business going on, notwithstanding the hard times.

"The liver is the largest workshop in the body." It is the "biler" shop.

It snowed yesterday up in Manitoba and Northern Minnesota and Dakota.

Cincinnati is going the whole hog on the Centennial; indeed, several whole hogs.

An out-and-out "reformer" is generally a man who wishes to be an in-and-in office-holder.

The *Post* is a comic paper. It professes to believe that the Democrats will carry the State.

Remember that every vote cast for the Prohibition ticket is half a vote for Democracy.

"Few were chosen." Mr. Moody issued tickets of admission to his recent sermon in Brattleboro, Vt.

The oat crop is prime, the quantity being large and the quality fine. This is good news for horses.

A better and larger morning paper is proposed for New York, the price of it to be six cents instead of four.

"Give us this day our daily quinine," is the daily prayer in the river-bottom regions of the West, just now.

A Scheutzenfest is likely to be held by the editors of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Paducah *Herald*.

The Japanese newspapers are actively discussing the doctrines of Christianity. They are generally opposed to it.

There is an accomplished pig in the Cincinnati zoological garden which chews tobacco. He should be roasted on a spit.

Montreal wholesale houses have notified their customers that they intend to reduce prices instead of sending out travelers.

The not unexpected news comes that a large party of Spaniards in Cuba are moving actively for peace at almost any price.

They are forming a Supreme Court in the Canadian Dominion, having been authorized so to do by the home Government.

And now it is discovered that "freckles indicate a defect in digestion," which adds still another advantage to this sort of domestic adjunct.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* sagely remarks that times will continue hard as long as he $2,000 a year man strives to appear as a $10,000 a year man.

The Iowa blackbirds do not show the white feather. In some localities millions of them infest the timber and fields, literally devouring the corn.

Hoggish. A certain Massachusetts manufacturing corporation makes a demand on its tenants for their swill, which they have been accustomed to sell.

Ah! A meeting of San Francisco whiskey-sots was held the other day, whereat the idea of the existence of a ring on the Pacific coast was scouted. What innocence!

There is on exhibition at the Oregon State fair a mammoth ox weiging 5,000 pounds. He is nineteen hands high and is probably the largest animal of his kind in the world.

It is said that fully 3,000,000 cubic yards of levees will be needed for the Mississippi river alone the coming season, to say nothing of Red river, the Ouachita and the Atchafalaya.

A French scientist has invented a new fish bait. A bottle is lowered into the water and lighted by electricity, and the fish are to follow it into a net. It's a scaly trick, however.

An inspired blunder. A Chicago compositor the other day transformed the sentence, "Managers have waxed rich and insolent," into "Managers have waxed rich and insolvent."

Autumn leaf parties are now the proper thing, the young people going into the woods and decking themselves with the beautifully tinted leaves. The fashion was originally set by Eve.

The colored men of Georgia meet in convention to-day to consider what action they ought to take with regard to the persecutions they have suffered in connection with the recent "insurrection scare."

Virtue is his own reward. He is an Oregon banker, and he failed not long since. His assets amount to $254,277 43, and his liabilities are $148,981 52, leaving a balance to his favor of $115,295 91.

An Illinois physican, having successfully removed one-half of a patient's tongue, has been overwhelmed with applications from suffering husbands for miles around to operate upon their wives.

A mammoth panorama of the siege of Paris, fifty feet wide and three hundred and fifty feet long, has just been completed in Paris for exhibition at Philadelphia. The most skillful artists in France have been for many months past engaged upon the work.

PERSONAL.

A young lady who reached Portland, Oregon, direct from Germany two weeks since, became homesick and started for her mother's home in Fatherland again in thirty hours.

A limbless corpse has been seen floating about the lake near Milwaukee, and a calf boot containing a limb was washed ashore, supposed to be a fragment of Donaldson's body.

Carruth, the Vineland, New Jersey, editor whom Charles K. Landis shot in the head, is sinking in consequence of his injuries, and doubts of his recovery are entertained. The wound continually discharges, and he suffers from such severe pains in his head that he cannot rest at night.

It now appears that Dr. Porteous, the clergyman who was drowned near New York last week, might have been resuscitated had not some official idiot forbidden the bystanders to touch the corpse till it had been viewed by the Coroner."

Chief Justice Wade is at present holding court in Lynchburg, Virginia. This is not only the first time a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court ever presided in that city, but also the first time one was ever in the city.

Judging from ex-Senator Fowler's oration on Andrew Johnson, at Nashville, the other day, the friends of the dead ex-President were not very fortunate in their selection of their orator. In referring to Mr. Johnson's last resting place, he said, "Earth has no grander spot—it is a temple where a god might dwell. Thy warfare o'er, rest now in peace. No reverential or sacrilegious hand will disturb your remains in your harmonious sepulchre." A "harmonious sepulchre" is inane enough, but fancy the orator, in closing his panegyric, tapping his auburn poll after the fashion of Hamlet, and ejaculating in a fine frenzy, "Brave patriot, we will remember you while memory holds a seat in this distracted globe!"

A well-known Democratic lawyer of Cleveland said to us a day or two since: "I have never voted a Republican ticket in my life, but I cannot countenance this pernicious doctrine of inflation, and I shall be compelled to cast my vote for Hayes.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Finish the Work on Hand.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Prohibitionists belonging generally, as they do, to that portion of the human family remarkable for intensity of purpose, are consequently rather more liable than other folks to be intolerant of any difference of opinion, especially on the part of those who, they think, ought to coincide with them in order to be consistent. With people of this class to agree with them, as to an object, is to win their decided denunciations if you differ with them as to the manner of attaining it. Admit that intemperance is a gigantic evil, and you at once renounce your right of private judgment as to the best means of mitigating the evil. You must apply their remedy "asking no questions for conscience sake," or you belong to the whisky ring, and forthwith they declare their preference for the no mistakers of that ring and the triumph of its policy, to having any alliance with you.

It is this peculiarity which now makes them, openly, in favor of the success of the Democratic party, from which they hope for no temperance action, rather than that of the Republican, which has shown a determination to aid the cause of temperance by legislation whenever it seems beneficial. For myself, I am now the straw *par excellence*, the object of the bitterest abuse, simply because I differ with the third party folks as to their duty, in a crisis when the liberty and safety of our Government seems to me to be at stake. I have been "hired by the whisky ring to do its blackguarding," says the Pittsburgh organ of the Rev. Audley Browne, who has long recognized me as a co-laborer in this and other good works.

I guess I was a Prohibitionist before the rank and file of the present army had gotten through their first readers at school, and remained one until a late date. I was a delegate to the National Convention, which nominated James Black for the Presidency, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1872, and, if I do not forget, made the speeches which made the most fun. Sickness in my family, and the want of efficient party organization prevented my taking the stump for his election, with the hope of defeating the Grant party. I never liked General Grant, and always held him responsible for untold sufferings of our soldiers after the battle of the Wilderness. I opposed his nomination, first and last, and never saw the day I would have extended my hand to take his, in token of friendship, for the best office in his gift. He never was a Republican even though he has, in some respects, made a good Republican President, and the hope of developing the Prohibition strength, so as to give it power in the national councils, while replacing Grant by Greeley, and thus testing, in safe hands, the magnanimity policy for the South, was a pleasing prospect. I never shall believe that Greeley could ever have been aught but the faithful and judicious friend of freedom, no matter with whom associated, or by whom elected; and would have followed the banner of Greeley and Sumner into the camp of old Satan, confident of seeing him do the Lord's work, no matter how unwillingly, if they two had had him harnessed and held the reins.

The Republican party covered itself with disgrace and regret by its treatment of those two men, and I have never forgiven it; but it is the party of Freedom, and I shall not desert *her* for any mistake of her army. The Protestant of the sixteenth century who had joined, or aided or abetted, directly or indirectly, the cause of Rome, on account of the sins of Henry VIII., would, justly, now be regarded as a traitor to English liberty; and the Union man, of to-day, who deserts the national cause on account of the sins of the national party, is a traitor to American liberty. It is not, now, as it was when the choice lay between President Grant and Horace Greeley; and whatever hopes we might then have had from "clasping hands across the chasm," we know now that there is a bowie knife in the hand extended from the other side. For a friend of American liberty to aid in reinstating the old Democratic party, because Republicans do not enact and execute prohibitory laws, is an improvement on the Barnburner philosophy. It burned the barn to kill the rats, while this proposes to tear the barn down and rebuild and refill it, for the exclusive use of the rats, because the men in charge do not drive all the sharp nosed, long whiskered gentry out of it.

The true policy for getting one's work done, either in the household, shop or State, is to do one thing at a time. Choose that which is most important and finish one job before you begin another, or before you give to another such attention as would prevent the completion of the work. In the old anti-slavery days, most of the workers were in favor of temperance legislation, of arbitration as a means of settling national difficulties, of woman's equality before the law and land reform; but held all these questions in abeyance while deciding that of a man's right to his own bone and muscle. This was the point to be settled before we could decree whether men should drink or women should vote.

They stuck to their text, these old preachers of righteousness, have carried their discourse through firstly and secondly and I trust they will not stop until they can truly say: "Finally, my brethren, our work is done. The ex-slaves are educated to freedom, secured in its possession and safely established in the Canaan of their long cherished hope, each under his own vine and tree."

The Republican party is the Moses of the American slave. Suppose its great prototype had taken his three million slaves across the Red sea, or on to Sinai, had there given them the law, then set them on his hand and said, "Good bye, friends! Take good care of yourselves. I have some unfinished business, in Egypt with my Southern brothers. Them Devil Dogs Pharaho is my uncle, and has been very generous to me. We should be magnanimous to our foes, and forget the late unpleasantness we four old neighbors, and want to show the world that we have them no malice. If they should send an army after you, to harass you, on your march across the wilderness, bear it as well as you can, but do not hurt them, by serious resistance, for this will only keep up old grudges. Keep straight ahead! Canaan is just across yonder, and there is room for all. Why you should not get there all in good time."

This is exactly what is proposed by those who tell us that the work of the Republican party is done. "The slaves are free. We have our constitutional amendments, securing that freedom; and, now, what more do you want?" What more do we want? We want Moses to keep right on leading, admonishing, legislating, educating, finishing the work he has so gloriously begun! We want him to take those freedmen quite out of the power of their ex-masters, to establish them in Canaan, if it takes forty years, and he dies of old age before they get there. We want him to work as long as he lives, and four thousand years after he is dead! We want him to have a record of one bit of honest work, honestly done, finished up and completed. We do not want to see him rushing around like a fool in a burning house, pulling awhile at one bit of furniture, then at another, and carrying a table half way out, then dropping it and running back to throw a mirror out of a window.

We want all good and true men to stand shoulder to shoulder, set their faces like a flint and make their breasts a living wall of defense until they have not only proclaimed, but secured, "Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

Whatever they can do to aid this or that good cause, without distracting their attention and endangering this, the cause of causes, let it be done; but let them finish this work before they rush off after another. Let them defend their weak allies of the war against the common foe, stand between Southern negroes and the ruffians who are hunting them like partridges on the mountains, stand between the Government and the gathering clans of Northern Copperheads, Rebel Cause fanatics and Ultramontane Jesuits.

Men of America, do not be false to the heroes who died to bequeath you a Government! Save popular Institutions! Save your common schools! Stand by the party which stood by the Union, in her hour of need. The more it has erred, the more it has revered from its straight line of duty, the more it needs the guiding hand of good men.

But I have run away from my subject. I sat down to write about Prohibition, but the tocsin of anticipated triumph, from the fort of freedom, takes me back to those old night walks, in the small hours beyond the twelve, amid marshaled men, when I have had trouble to find room to step without treading on their quivering limbs; to their pleading, agonized faces, as they breathed out their prayers to God for the success of men of to-day are selling for a song. I hear their call of "Mother! Mother!" as I pass along, feel the clutch of their hands upon my skirts, and relive a little of the agony by which the Government was saved from the mad men who sought its ruin. If every other voice were hushed I must cry out, "Stand by the party which stood by the Union, in its hour of need. Reap the harvest that our dead heroes died to sow."

There comes to me now a scene in Campbell Hospital, after the battle of Chancellorville. A poor contraband woman stands swaying back and forth and wringing her hands, and moaning:

"Oh, Missus! When I see dese poah, deah men, a sufferin' an' a groanin' and a dyin'. When I sees dem a sut'in' an' a groanin' an' a dyin,' an' tinkin' dat dere is'n nuffin' tall I can do for dem. When I sees dem, an' member dat if it had'nt been for dem I'd a been a slabe dis day, dat all ub my people had been slabes dis day. When I tinks dat its dem dat broke de chain ob slabery an let de'pressed go free an' me can't do nuffin' tall fur 'em, it jes' pears like de Lord Jesus a suffin' for sinnah's!"

When I look back at these men suffering and groaning and dying, and remember that all we can do to show our appreciation of the service they have rendered, is to complete the work they so gloriously began, I loose patience with any and every side issue, which may imperil the consummation of their labor.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

The Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia is so crowded with convicts that the Inspectors of that institution are sending notices to the Judges of the Criminal Courts that they cannot receive any more without great inconvenience. They further suggest that sentences be made as short as is consistent with the grade of crime committed. Nearly every cell in the Eastern Penitentiary contains two persons, and sometimes more, so that the system of solitary confinement no longer exists in its strictest sense.

Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendous freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused wide-spread ruin and disaster, but have, as might have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented onterop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and isolated pools left by the retiring waters, have exhaled a far-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the present demand for which, more particularly in the West and Southwest, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past, popular as the great national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. Never has it been put to such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.]

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular.

KWT&*

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $776,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, W. Balm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Cameis' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.
Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brillianteens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Blankets, Flannels,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
115 & 117 Federal St,
Allegheny City, Pa.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

LEGAL.
Slagle & Wiley,
ATTORNEYS,
NO. 142 FIFTH AVENUE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of Nicholas Bailey, as Trustee for the Creditors of Cornell & Werling.
Pittsburgh, December Term, 1875.
And now, September 23, 1875, petition and account presented to the Court, and it is ordered that the same be filed, that notice of the filing of said account be given by advertisement in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal and The Pittsburgh Commercial once a week for three weeks, and that said account shall be confirmed on the 16th day of October, 1875, unless exceptions shall have been filed before that date.
From the Record.
Attest: B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.
NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of JACOB EWART, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to
GEORGE EWART,
SAMUEL EWART, Executors.
No. 289 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, September 20, 1875. w

TREES! BULBS! FLOWERS!
FRUIT TREES—Immense stock, including a fine lot bearing size, very choice.
SHADE TREES—All the leading sorts for Street or Lawn Planting, all of our own growth.
HOLLAND BULBS—Our own Importations.
BOUQUETS AND CUT FLOWERS—In every style. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent on application.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult E. G. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6th.
LARGE ARRIVALS OF
WILLIAM
OF FALL
Nos. 165,
GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Of all Desirable Materials, Colors and Qualities, all at the Very Lowest Prices.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 50 and $1 75, Extra Quality Black Silks.
At $2 00 to $3 50, Bargains in Best Black Silks.
Colored Dress Silks, in desirable shades.
At $1 00, Superior Striped Silks, well worth $1 50.
Black and Colored All Wool Cashmeres.
Bargains in all qualities, from 62½c upwards.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
Bargains Unsurpassed in United States.
All qualities, from 25c upwards.
ALL THE POPULAR BARGAINS IN
New Dress Goods,
From 12½c to 50c per yard.
New Plaids, in great variety.
New Camels' Hair Cloths.
New Serges, Diagonals and Mohairs.
New Bright Plaid s, Tycoons, &c.
New Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
Strangers and others visiting our city GOODS from one of the Largest and
Jos. Horne & Co.
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199
Penn Avenue,
Announce Continued Arrivals of Ladies and Misses'
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
SEAL SACQUES,
MUFFS AND BOAS.
Small Boys' Fur Trimmed Ulsters.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
Black Dress Silks,
Is favorite brands, now complete. Prices the Very Lowest.
CHOICE SHADES IN
Dark Colored and Party Silks,
A Full Line of the New Style
Plaid and Striped Velvets
Colored and Black.
Black, Costume & Trimming Velvets,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
BLACK MATELLESSE CLOTH.
Our Trimming Department contains everything that is new in the way of
Crimped, Fluted and Chenille Fringes,
In both Black and Colored.
MOSS AND BRAID INSERTINGS.
FEATHER AND FUR TRIMMING.
Heavy Real Mohair Braids,
½ to 3 inches wide, in Black and Colored.
Worsted Fringes and Insertings.
Buttons and Ornaments.
Sash and Trimming Ribbons.
New Styles Ladies' Fine Neck Scarfs, with Duchesse Lace Ends.
Long Black and White Net Scarfs.
FELT HATS,
In Black and Dark Cloth Shades.
Feathers, Flowers and Birds.
HOSIERY.
Fine, Fancy and Plain Cashmere Hose, for Ladies and Children, in Very Choice Styles.
Merino Vests and Drawers,
Light and Heavy Weight, in all Sizes, for Ladies and Misses.
RETAIL STORES
CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices ever quoted since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of

FINANCE AND TRADE.

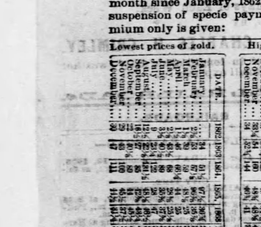
TUESDAY EVENING, October 5, 1875.

The condition of affairs among the banks remains quiet, and without any especial features of interest. The call for the expected national bank statement has not come yet and so the national banks here are still inclined to keep their funds on hand in order to make a good show n. At any time during the past six months the condition of the banks would have been shown to be very easy, and therefore there is no reason to pursue this policy with much force; but when the demand is made at present, a very little effort in that direction will probably produce a very good showing when it is made. The policy referred to, is not carried out so far as to make it at all difficult for good borrowers to obtain funds, and the loan market continues very easy with prime paper rather sought after by lenders outside of the national banks. Exchange and currency are both easy and rate at par. We hear of nothing new concerning local securities.

—Notwithstanding the criticism with which the policy of silver redemption has been met in the highest financial circles, owing to the improbability that silver can be kept in this country while gold is above 108, preparations are being made to carry it out. It has been stated that the accumulation of silver to that purpose was ceased, but that cessation turned out to have been only temporary. The act of January 14, 1875, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint Bureau, is now engaged in perfecting measures for the coinage of such pieces to enable the Secretary to carry out the law. The total amount of fractional currency shown by the books of the Treasury Department to be now in circulation is $40,783,575, and it is estimated of this amount over $12,000,000 is in ten-cent notes, $1,500,000 in fifteen-cent notes, $2,000,000 in five-cent notes, $10,000,000 in twenty-five-cent notes and $15,000,000 in fifty-cent-notes. Hence it will require 120,000,000 dimes to retire the fractional currency notes of that denomination, and with the present operations of the mints two years will be required to coin them alone, unless the coinage of all other pieces be suspended, and the whole force assigned to work upon them. Forty million twenty-five-cent pieces will be required to replace the twenty-five-cent notes, and 30,000,000 half-dollars to replace the fifty-cent notes. It is believed, however, that at least $8,000,000 of the fractional currency has long since been worn out while in circulation, and will never be presented for redemption. At the Philadelphia Mint, the principal work is in small silver coin, but at the San Francisco and Carson City Mints gold coinage is being forwarded as rapidly as possible, on account of the great demand for coin on the Pacific coast.

The following is a statement of the highest and lowest prices of gold in each month since January, 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payments. The premium only is given:

Lowest prices of gold.	Highest prices of gold.



—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 5, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
Gold	117¼	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
5-20's, 1865	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, reg.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½	119½	119½	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1867	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1868	121	121	121	121	121	121
10-40's	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40's, coupon	117	117	117	117	117	117
Currency 6's	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
New 5's	109	109	109	109	109	109
Western Union Tel.	76	76¼	76	76	76	76
Quicksilver	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
Panama	131	131	131	131	131	130
Adams Express	108	109	109	109	109	109
Wells Fargo Express	78	78	78	78	78	78
American Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
United States Ex.	43	43	43	43	43	43
N. Y. Central	102	102	102	102	102	102
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	91	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Northw'n	39	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Do preferred	68	68	68	68	68	68
Rock Island	102	102	102	102	102	102
St. Paul, common	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Do preferred	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Union Pacific	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Hannibal & St. Joe.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Atlantic & Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
C. C. & I. C.	34	34	34	34	34	34
N. W. Pac.	28	28	28	28	28	28

—The following table shows the prices of gold at the leading cities of the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			90½
Reading			37½
United Co's of N. J	131½		
Oil Creek	10½	10¾	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾	
Allegheny Valley			92½
Central Transp'n Co.	45¾	47	
Empire Transport Co.	73¾		
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	75½	75½	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 117¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Money more active at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Custom receipts $391,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $73,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Bankers' bills 78¾@82.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments steady. Railroad bonds moderately active and irregular. Heavy sales to absorb chief attention. State securities quiet. The stock market opened quiet and comparatively steady, except for Missouri Pacific, New Jersey Central and Union Pacific. Missouri Pacific opened at 93 and advanced to 93½, but afterwards declined to 91½. New Jersey Central fell off from 107 to 102¾ regular, and to 100¾ seller sixty days. Union Pacific declined from 63¾ to 63⅜. Lake Shore advanced from 92½ to 94¾. Northwestern from 38¾ to 39¼, and Western Union from 76 to 76¼, but the advance was afterwards lost. Pacific Mail declined from 35¾ to 35¾, rose to 36, and reacted to 35¾. St. Paul fell off from 34¼ to 33¾ and recovered to 34½. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 18¾ to 18½. The second call the market was weak in closing dealings. Stocks were strong and advanced ¼ to 2% per cent. from the highest point of the day. The greatest rally was in Missouri Pacific, which recovered from 2% to 3%. New Jersey Central, after declining from 102 to 102¾, rallied to 104 bid. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 113¾ to 113⅜, and finally recovered to 113¾ bid. The transportations in these two coal roads attracted much attention to-day, but no satisfactory reason was given for the decline. United Pacific declined from 63¾ to 63, rallied to 63¾ and closed at 63. The stock was quite active at fluctuations, and dealings in it were more general than of late. The fluctuations in other shares were less important, the general tone not being influenced to any large extent by the wide fluctuations noticed above. In the late sales Lake Shore recovered to 94, Northwestern to 39, St. Paul to 34¼, Pacific Mail to 35, Western Union to 76¾, and New York Central to 102¾; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined to 17¾. The transactions on the Stock Exchange were 154,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 7,700 Northwestern common, 4,500 St. Paul common, 1,300 preferred, 6,000 Erie, 44,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Union Pacific, 20,000 Missouri Pacific, 9,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 1,200 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.

The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	34¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	Do preferred	63½
Adams Express	109	Wabash	9¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	78	Do preferred	19
American Ex.	58	Fort Wayne	98½
United States Ex.	43¼	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
New York Central	102¾	Do preferred	19
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	109
Do preferred	34¾	Do preferred	103
Harlem	131¼	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C.	34
Mich. Central	97	Burling'n & Q'cy	111¾
Lake Shore	94	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾
Illinois Central	98	Do preferred	34¼
Cleveland & Pitts.	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	17¾
North Western	39¼	Union Pac. stock	62
Do preferred	52¾	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	102½	Union Pac. bds	103¾
N. J. Central	102¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1868	121½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	10-40's, coupons	117¼
5-20's, 1867, new	119¾	Currency 6's	124½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	49	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	40		

LONDON, October 5.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £129,000. Consols for money, 94 1-16; for account, 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 104½; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new fives, 104¾.

PARIS, October 5.—Rentes, 63 francs 54 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 5.—United States bonds—New fives, 99¼.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5.—Gold 117¾. Sight ½ discount. Sterling—Commercial 5 53½@5 54½; bank rates nominal.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 5, 1875.

The feeling in trade circles was satisfactory to-day, with a fair movement of merchandise at generally steady prices. The only important changes in values which we noted to-day were in provisions, another advance having taken place on sides and hams. In groceries, sugars are a little easier but quotably unchanged. Other branches of business did a fair trade at steady prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour bbls	1,641	Apples, bbls	391
Cheese, bxs	22	Corn, bus	1,800
Wheat, bus	1,920	Barley, bus	5,850
Oats, bus	3,325	Butter, pkgs	36
Bacon, lcs	210	Potatoes, bus	2,120
Hay, bales	75		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues rather quiet but steady. Old wheat is rather nominal at $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; new wheat is in good demand for strictly sound grades. Michigan white wheat is active at $1 40@1 43 per bushel; prime sound new red winter at 90@95c; damaged $1 00@1 15. Corn is easy. We quote shelled at 70@72c ₩ bushel for prime yellow; 69@70c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; ear corn, 72@75c, per bushel for prime yellow on track; 70@71c for mixed. Oats were rather easy under the effect of a liberal supply but were quotably unchanged. We quote Western white at 46@47c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 44@45c; dark to light mixed, 42@44c. Barley was quiet and easy. We quote at $1 15 per bushel for No. 2 spring; $1 00@1 05 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is easy, at 87@90c pe bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is a steady and firm market with an active demand. Included in the transactions in round lots, we notice sales of 1,000 barrels extra Minnesota, family in car lots at $7 00 per barrel, which is about 25c advance on the prices obtained for the grade a week ago. We quote the whole sale prices of the local millers as follow: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 00@7 25. Jobbing trade. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of extra family flour that will stand $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 50@7 75; fancy white wheat flour is steady at $8 25@8 50; Minnesota is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour $6 25@6 50 per dozen packages; 25 pounds cornmeal 95c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₩ bbl; kegs $8 75. Rye flour $6 25 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—The market is easy without any material alteration in prices. We quote prime No. 1 middlings in bulk at 90@95c ₩ cwt; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; upland prairie $17 50@18 00. Sales from store were active at $20@22 00 ₩ ton. Car hay is quoted at $25 00 ₩ ton fi car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $7 00@8 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₩ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 15 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 55 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is liberally supplied and easy. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₩ barrel; stock for cooking $2 50@3 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime; $1 90@2 00 for mediums.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote new buckwheat flour at $5 50@6 00 ₩ barrel; $1 50 per cwt.

BUTTER—Receipts are liberal and the demand is fair at prices unchanged. We quote extra creamery rolls at 30@32c ₩ lb; prime to choice dairy was steady at 28@30c; fair to good dairy common to fair 19@26c.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted steady at $11 00 ₩ barrel.

CHEESE—The market is steady and active. We quote at 12@12½c ₩ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 13c; Sweitzer 14@16c; Limberger 14@16c.

CIDER—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@8 00 ₩ barrel.

EGGS—There was a light supply and quotations were firm at 22c ₩ dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY—New domestic honey is quoted at 20@22c ₩ pound; California honey is quoted at 30c per ₩.

MIXED MEAT—Prices are quoted at 12c per ₩.

POTATOES—With heavy receipts and more coming in, the market is weak and depressed. We note sales in car lots on track at 35@40c ₩ bushel. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 50@1 75 ₩ barrel 500@50c ₩ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50@3 00 ₩ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c ₩ pair; old hens 30@70c ₩ pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 75@1 80; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 00@2 10 ₩ bushel; in small lots at $2 30@2 50. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

VEGETABLES—We quote onions in liberal supply and weak at $2 25@2 50 per barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 90@2 00 per bushel.

Provisions.

The market continues very active and firm. We note still another advance of ¼c on hams and ½c on sides.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₩ lb; clear-rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16¼@17c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef 13c; beef tongues, ₩ dozen, 90c. Cloverseed ₩ bbl $4 50.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $22 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₩ lb, 15c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 16c; in 3 lb caddies, 17½c; in 5 lb caddies, 17½c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do, 17½c; in 8 lb do, 17½c. LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, at 95@97½c ₩ gallon; No. 1 do, 86c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do, 7½@8c.

Groceries.

The grocery trade continues active and satisfactory. Coffees are firm and unchanged. Sugars are slightly easier, and we shade our quotations ⅛c. Others are steady at former prices. Quotations are as follow:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	25	c Standard A	10⅝@11 c
Choice Rio	24	c Standard B	10⅛@10½c
Prime Rio	24	c Extra C	10⅛@10⅜c
Good Rio	22	c Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	30	c Franklin, yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, fair to prime	20	c Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	29½c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	37	c Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	32	c Coffee	₩ gal.
Teas.		Strly ch. N. O.	72@75c
Young Hyson	36@81	00 Prime	70c
Gunpowder	90c@1	25 Good	65c
Imperial	50c@1	00 *Syrups.*	
Japan	50c@1	00 Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25c@	85 Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1	00 Lowergrades	35@50c
Souchong	25c@	85 *Starch.*	
Rice.		Pearl	4½c
Choice Car'la	8½c	Silver gloss	10½c
Patna	7½@8	c Corn	10½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Brish soap, ₩ bx	$1 35
Cloves	60	c S. S. Star, ₩ box	6 00
Allspice	17½@18½c	Babbitt's best ₩ bx	7 00
Cassia	23	c No. 1 City, ₩ bx	5 00
Nutmegs	$1	25 German mottled	6 7½c
Pepper	25	c *Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18	c Bi-carb, in 5 ₩ pgs	5½c
Stearine	15	c Bi-carb, in ₩ papers	7 c
Mould	12	c	

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. Raisins—layers, ₩ box, $2 75; London layers do, $4 25; Valentias new 12½c; ₩ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ₩ lb. Currents—new 7½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 8c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shellbark 26c; do Princess 37½; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 15c. Soft shell pecans 15@16c. Brazil nuts 12c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₩ box, $12 50. Oranges—Messina, ₩ box, ₩ 50. Cocoanuts $6 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade. We quote: Tomatoes, 3 ₩ cans ₩ doz, $1 60; do pickles, 3 ₩ cans, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2 ₩ cans, per doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2 ₩ cans $2 25; string beans, 2 ₩ cans, $1 50; succotash, 2 ₩ cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 ₩ cans, $1 75; strawberries, 2 ₩ cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2 ₩ cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2 ₩ cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2 ₩ cans, $2 00; pears, 2 ₩ cans, $2 25; pint pickles, $1 25; quart do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 25; gallon pickles, $4 50; bbls containing 300 gallons, $9 00; hf bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade at easy prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Spun roll	45@56c	Smoking—Gran.	50@75c
Black Navy	55@63c	Do plain	50@75c
Black Twist	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	52@60c	Western leaf	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	55@60c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Fancy	58@60c	Do medium	12@15c
Virginia Cav	59@61c	Ohio do fillers	9@12c
Double Thick	58@60c	Conn. do (choice)	
Flounders	54@56c	Wrappers	50@70c
Bright pounds	63@64	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap	60@225
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	95@125
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut navy	65@70c	Pom'a seed	$15@20
Cut and Dry	37@42c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@37
Black Snuff	45@50c	Havanas	100@150

FISH—There is a fair trade at firm prices. We quote:

No 1 extra mess		No. 3	$10 00
No. 1 mess		smoked, ₩ bbl	$24 00
No. 1 shore		No. 1 Labrador	21 00
Extra No. 1 shore		bbls	4 50
No. 1		18 00 Labrador split	
No. 2		14 00@15 00 herring, ₩ bbl	8 50

Petroleum.

October 6.—The market was steady at former prices for crude while refined was a shade easier.

CRUDE—There was a rather quiet tone in crude petroleum yesterday and prices did not fluctuate to any considerable degree; at the opening the market showed a little strength and advanced slightly but did not change materially thereafter. We quote Conduit certificates at 81 27½@1 28¾; United do 81 27½@1 28¾; Pennsylvania do $1 27@1 27½; immediate shipment 81 22½@1 23. The sales are reported at 45,000 barrels.

REFINED—Under the influence of easier Eastern markets and the drop in crude, refined went off a trifle more. We quote standard white—150 test—at 19¾@19¾c. New York rules at 19¾c for spot and October. Philadelphia is quoted at 19¾@19¾c. Baltimore rules at 19¾@19¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet at $1 35@1 40 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country; 80@81 00 for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, October 5.—The *Derrick* says: The earliest sales of United were at $1 27½. For Union, the closing bid was $1 22½. Pennsylvania, Belfer, 1,000 bbls, 60 days, has been placed at the same price. Oil City was hardly better than $1 50@1 52½ at the close. Sales of well certificates 47,000 barrels; certificates pipeage paid and free on board 10,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, October 5.—*The Courier* says: The market was more steady and there was more doing. United sold down as low as $1 26¾, but grew stronger, advancing to $1 28¾. At the close it was offered at $1 27½, with no buyers. The upper road the prices remain about the same, a few sales being reported.

PARKERS, October 5, closing 4.—Prices have been realized to-day which make the oil trade very tame and the market at the producing points quite dull. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 69½c for prompt and 69½c for October; do in shipping order 70½@69½c for prompt and 69½@69½c for October; refined for prompt and 13½@14c for October. Naptha 13½c for prompt. For Philadelphia delivery refined is 14c and naptha 13½c for spot and the month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13½@13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 5.—Market quiet at $1 25½@1 53¾.

OIL CITY, October 5.—Market quiet at $1 52½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 5.—Market quiet and dull at $1 50.

FRANKLIN, October 5.—Market quiet but firm at $1 50 bid and $1 53¾ asked.

PARKERS, October 5.—Market very quiet; United at 1 28¾; shipment nominal at $1 52½@1 55.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Market quiet; standard white 13¼c; crude 6½c; cases 17c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 5.—Petroleum quiet; refined 13½@13¾c; crude 6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Petroleum quiet; refined 13c; crude 9½c.

ANTWERP, October 5.—Refined petroleum 27 francs.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	781
N W Stevenson	Central Oil Works	610
G M Robinson	Brilliant Oil Works	547
N W Stevenson	Liberty Oil Works	474
S Craig	Lily Oil Works	456
G M Robinson	Vesta Oil Works	233
Total		2,507

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	671
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	722
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	600
National S W Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	520
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	400
King & Goodwin	George Pohl, Phila	200
H S A Stewart	George Pohl, Phila	96
Total		3,209

General Merchandise.

ALES—The demand is moderate at easy prices as follows: X ₩ 00 per barrel; XX $1 00 ₩ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₩ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $25 00; barrels, 11 gallons, $23,000 hhds, 64 gallons, $65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; Allsopp's Burton India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₩ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₩ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₩ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 20@1 21 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a good demand at steady rates. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 22c; California grain bags ₩ yard, English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¾ bushel 39c; do 2 bushel 36c; Economy 2 bushel 34@35c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₩ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ¼ ₩ cans $3 00; 1 ₩ can $5 50; 5 ₩ cans $25 00; 10 ₩ cases 40c ₩ ₩. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is quiet and easy. We quote green hurl 12@13c; green medium 11@12c; green stock brush 11@12c; green inside and covers 11@12c; green brush corn 12@13c; pale and red brush range from 2@3c ₩ lb less than above. There is a fair trade in brooms at former prices. We quote maker's prices as follows: No. 2, common, $2 25; No. 3, hurl, $2 50; No. 4 hurl, $3 00; No. 5, hurl, $3 25; No. 6, hurl, $3 75; No. 3, carpet, $4 00; No. 4, carpet, $4 25; fancy parlor, $4 25@4 50; steamboat brooms $3 50@4 50; scrubs, $1 25@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@2 00; whisks, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@2 00.

CEMENT—The demand is still active at firm prices. Quotations are as follows: Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₩ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny cement $2 75@3 25; Portland cement, ₩ 00@7 50. White lime—Sandusky $1 40@1 75 ₩ bb; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; Western hydraulic $3 00@3 25; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade is steady though not very active tradein both hides and leather. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and medium	32@36c	Oak harness, best city	36@38c
Oak sole, light and medium	34@36c	Oak harness, good	34@36c
Oak sole, heavy	36@38c	Oak harness, coun.	30@32c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Hemlock sole	26@28c
Oak sole, damaged, rough	26@28c	Buffalo, ₩ lb	30@32c
Red sole B A heavy	26@28c	Band leather ₩ lb	36@42c
Red sole B A light	30@32c	Waxed calf	90@$1 20
Red sole Orinoco	32@34c	Waxed calf, thin	80@90c
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Waxed upper ₩ ft	16@22c
Kip leather	65@$1 00	Split upper ₩ ft	12@16c
Black bridle ₩ doz	48@$60 00	Split, pad and rough ₩ doz	36@$7 00

HIDES.

Green salted light	7 @ 8c	Green salt kip	9 @10 c
Heavy steers	8 @ 9c	Green salt calf	11 @12 c
Green hides, cow and bull	6 @ 7c	Green buffalo	9 @10 c
Dry hides	16 @17c	Dry flint hides	18 @20c
Sheepskins	5 @ 8 c	Deacon skins	10 @15 c

OILS—There is an active business at steady values. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 10; manufacturers' oil, 75@80c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 15c; carbon oil, 110 degrees fire test, 16@17c; extra carbon oil, 120 degrees fire test, No. 2 engine (amber color), 20@22c; extra engine (dark), 25@26c; sperm oil, 90@95c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 36c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@22c; crude oil, No. 1, 30c; crude No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 110 fire test, 16c; residuum (prepared), 4½ c; residuum (common), 4½ c; miners' grease, ₩ gross, $15 00; finishing mill grease, ₩ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil, 80c; straits oil, 80c; straits cod oil, 55c. Linseed oil—Market a shade easier. We quote raw 73@75c; boiled 77@80c; spirits turpentine 45c.

HORSE—The market is very much depressed. We quote new crop at 2½c per pound for spot, offers are made at 2c for future delivery.

PAPER—Rolling paper 4@6c ₩ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@10c; hardware paper 9@12c; tag wrapping 4½@5c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 2@3c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ₩ lb.

RAGS—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ₩ lb; and woolen at 4@5c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 3 dozen, $6 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as follows: $1 20 bulk for No. 1, $1 30 extra do, $1 40 fine, pool salt repacked in large sacks of 275 ₩ to 325 ₩ each, $1 50; small sacks, $1 90@2 00; Ashton's dairy, $2 25; Higgins' dairy, $2 25; Worcester, $2 25; Saginaw, $2 25; Onondaga, $2 25; Turk's Island, $1 00@1 10.

TIN PLATES—The market continues moderately active at unchanged values. The following are jobbers' quotations

	Per box.
IC, 10x14, charcoal	7 25
IX, 10x14, charcoal	8 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	8 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	13 75
IX, 14x20, charcoal	11 25
IX, 14x20, double, charcoal	14 00
DC, 12x17, charcoal	10 25
DC, 14x17, charcoal	12 50
IX, 14x20, leaded	9 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	10 50
IX, 20x28, leaded	20 50
IX, 20x28, leaded	21 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	9 00

WOODEN WARE—Trade is quiet. We quote Pittsburgh trade as follows: Two-hooped buckets, ₩ dozen, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₩ dozen, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₩ dozen, $6 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₩ doz, $5 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₩ doz, $4 00; keelers, painted cring, ₩ dozen, $2 75; washboards, common, ₩ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₩ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 5, 1875.

The run of all kinds of live stock bids fair to exceed that of last week. This added to the fact that all accounts from the East agree in pronouncing the market dull, drooping and lower, would seem to presage a lifeless and languishing trade here. There is no improvement in the quality of stock over the offerings of previous weeks, the great majority being of the common and medium classes. There were quite a number being shipped through in first hands, and numbers intended for sale here will, for the want of local purchasers, follow them.

CATTLE.

We accosted a prominent dealer in live stock this morning, who, in answer to a question as to the prices of cattle, said they were lower this week than last, replied emphatically, "No, for if they were it would be necessary to give them away." There were 39 loads this week's unusually dull market and low prices fully sustained, as the figures given below, carefully established, at 50@55 00 being top rates, and from those figures down as low as $2 00 ₩ cwt. Buyers are coming in slowly, and all signs point to a dull and lifeless market.

HOGS.

There has been a complete tumble in the price of hogs, which but verifies the prediction of fan-seeing dealers. Best Philadelphia hogs, which last week sold at 6c, are now 5

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 5, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.999	60	88	W.	Light.	Cl'dy
2 P. M.	29.999	69	56	S.W.	Fresh.	Cl'dy
9 P. M.	30.032	61	77	S.	Light.	Smoky

Mean barometer...29.015 Highest thermom....70
Mean thermometer...63 Lowest thermom....57

Third Ward, Allegheny, Hartranft Club.

The veteran Hartranft Club of the Third ward, Allegheny, will meet this (Wednesday) evening to receive their equipment. This club is one of the largest in the two cities, and their uniforms will be among the neatest and most attractive.

Business Change.

The firm of Onions & Baldwin has been dissolved by the retirement of the senior partner. Mr. Onions contemplates a visit to England, where he proposes staying for several months. His interest in the business has been purchased by Mr. A. M. Marquis, and the new firm will be styled Baldwin, Marquis & Co.

Fire on Mount Washington.

About seven o'clock last evening the residence of Mr. G. Allen Hamilton, Superintendent of the Union Planing Mill, a two-story frame structure on Union avenue, Thirty-second ward, caught fire and was totally destroyed. Loss about $2,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,500 in home companies. The furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is not known.

Supper and Social.

The sociable and oyster supper given by the ladies of the Fourth Avenue Baptist congregation last evening proved a decided success. The lecture room of the church was filled with visitors, who had a delightful time and enjoyed a good supper, and the ladies realized a handsome sum. The sociable will be continued this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the new church edifice, which will be dedicated in the latter part of November.

The Ewart Estate.

George Arthurs and Rachel his wife, in right of said Rachel, and Sarah J. Blackmore filed a bill in equity yesterday morning, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, against George Ewart and Samuel Ewart. The plaintiffs and defendants are residents of the county, and children and devisees of Jacob Ewart, deceased. The decedent left a large amount of property, including several tracts of real estate described in the will, to be divided among the four parties in this proceeding, but they are unable to agree as to the division, and ask the Court to make the partition.

Gas Explosion.

About five o'clock Monday afternoon the gasometer at Beaver Falls was exploded, and two men who were working at it were severely burned. All the gas was consumed. It seems there was a large head of gas on at the time of the accident which caused the cylinder to careen, and the two men were on top endeavoring to keep the wheels or pulleys on the track and get the gasometer level. It is thought a spark was struck by the iron coming in contact with the stone work, which ignited the gas and caused the explosion. Dr. Sherlock attended the injured men. The loss to the gas company has not been estimated, but it is fully covered by insurance.

Our Wharves.

The Wharf Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met last evening, Mr. Fox in the chair.

Mr. Bigelow, City Attorney, stated that he had instructed the wharfmaster to collect the wharfage due from A. J. Stoltzenbach.

On motion of Mr. Hahn it was decided to allow an abatement of $75.

The wharfmaster reported receipts for September $500.

The pay roll, amounting to $284 32, was approved.

Adjourned.

Alleged "Crooked" Contract.

A correspondent at Beaver Falls writes. "The Council of the borough of Beaver Falls seem to vie with that of Pittsburgh, in awarding contracts to the highest bidders. Taxpayers seem to think if a man bids twelve cents less per foot on lighting rods on our new engine house and can make a profit, and low on each bid, that the party who was awarded the contract at thirty cents when another party bid but eighteen cents, and offered to still further reduce his bid to thirteen cents, that said first party could afford to pay some power in the Council a handsome bonus. Taxpayers are on the war path for reform."

East End Colored Voters.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored Republicans of the East End was held Monday evening in Turner Hall. The assemblage was called to order by Mr. Robert Stevenson; who stated the object to be to complete the organization of the East End and Central clubs. Uniforms and torches sufficient to equip fifty men have been procured and arrangements have been made to obtain as many more as might be needed.

A meeting of the colored voters of the Nineteenth ward will be held the same evening, at which Mr. Robert Stevenson presided, and P. W. Burleigh acted as Secretary.

The following resolution among others was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That we honor that gallant soldier, General John F. Hartranft, for the ability he has shown as Governor of Pennsylvania; that we pledge to him and Hon. Henry Rawle, our undivided support at the ensuing November election.

City Ordinances.

The Ordinance Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kerr in the chair.

The ordinance relating to the collection of fines and forfeitures was laid over, as a summary process could not be enforced by Councils without further legislation.

An ordinance was ordered to be reported to Councils with an affirmative recommendation amending an ordinance governing street improvements, so as to direct the Viewers to examine and report whether a sufficient amounts of benefits can be assessed and collected on the property abutting.

Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, appeared before the committee asking for the passage of an ordinance preventing cruelty to animals upon the streets. He spoke at some length upon the frequency of cruelty treating the poor dumb brute, and elicited the sympathy of the committee. They had no power, however, to make law on that subject, and Mr. Street was referred to the State Legislature.

On motion adjourned.

Republican Executive Committee.

A regular meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Russell Errett, chairman, presiding.

Reports were received from the various standing committees.

The Committee on Meetings and Speakers were requested to prepare for a mass meeting in Allegheny City.

Mr. John Griffith reported that he had been through the townships in the southern portion of the county and found everything in good shape. A large vote would be polled and Republicans would stick to their ticket. He had been requested to ask that meetings be arranged for Library, Bridgeville, Oakdale, White Hall and Sedom.

Mr. A. P. Young said meetings were wanted in the Temperanceville, Thirty-sixth ward, and in West Liberty.

The requests were referred to the Committee on Meetings and Speakers for immediate action. A meeting will be held at Library on Monday next, and one has already been arranged for Clinton.

After the transaction of business not of public interest the meeting adjourned.

Prize Questions.

1. Take the nine figures—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9—and without omitting or duplicating a single figure, arrange them in an arithmetical sum that will add up exactly 1776.

2. Arrange the same nine figures in a sum that will add up 100.

3. Arrange the same nine figures in a sum that will add up 1876.

4. How long would it take a steamboat with the speed of fifteen miles an hour to travel seventy-five miles, going half the distance with and half the distance against the tide, which flows at the rate of five miles an hour?

5. If Æsop's Eagle, which every day flew 3,000 miles toward the rising sun and then 2,000 miles toward the setting sun, had commenced on a Sunday, on which day would it complete the earth's circuit of 24,000 miles?

The above plain, straight forward questions being susceptible of arithmetical demonstration, we offer for the best answers to all five of them the following prizes:

Cash Prizes—1 of $25; 3 of $10; 5 of $5; and 10 of $2. Also, 100 prizes worth $1 50 each, consisting of packages containing half a dozen House and half a dozen Hand Sapolio.

The only conditions of competition are that the answers must be written on or attached to a wrapper taken from a cake of Sapolio, and received prior to December 15, 1875, at which time the prizes will be awarded and correct answers published.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
New York.

Try It!

We mean the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE TWO ORPHANS.

The Injunction Dissolved—A Dramatic Scene—Another Application to be Made This Morning.

At the opening of the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, Judge Ewing on the bench, Mr. Weir, counsel for the defendant in the equity proceedings of Shook and Palmer, of the Union Square Theater, of New York city, against McKee Rankin and wife, and manager Wallace, of the Academy of Music, moved the Court to dissolve the preliminary injunction granted, restraining them from producing the play of "The Two Orphans" in this city. Mr. Weir read a joint affidavit, made by McKee Rankin and Charles H. Vandenhoff, in which they represented that N. Hart Jackson alleges to have purchased the manuscript from the French authors and translated the play; that it was expressly stipulated in writing that after the period of one year the authors were to have the right of publishing the play to the world; that Henry Neville purchased the right to translate the play into English, and procured the services of Mr. John Oxenford, of the Royal Olympic Theater, London, who translated it, and whose version of it was produced at the Olympic Theater in London, who translated it, and whose version of it was produced at the Olympic Theater in London more than 538 nights in succession; that the respondent Rees purchased the right from Neville on the 18th of September, 1875, and have advertised that they would use this translation, and that they have never before been enjoined from producing it; that Judge Drummond, of the United States Court of Chicago, ruled in favor of the right of McKee Rankin to play this translaton. The jurisdiction of the Court was also denied, the complainants having filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court averring the same subject matter.

Mr. Carnahan, for complainants, explained the circumstance of filing the bill in the Circuit Court, and in answer to an inquiry from Judge Ewing, as to why it had not been withdrawn, stated that it was a rule in that Court that no proceedings be withdrawn without the leave of the Court. The Court was visited yesterday for the purpose of obtaining leave, but the Judge had gone home.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, of New York, of counsel for complainants, suggested that the proceedings in the two courts were entirely different. The question in the United States Court was wholly one of copyright, but here it was one of proprietary right in literary property.

A number of affidavits were then read on behalf of complainants, and quite a discussion followed between counsel as to whether there was such a paper in existence as the original assignment from the French authors to N. Hart Jackson. Messrs. Weir and Gibson contended that there was such a paper, and that it would show that the assignment was but for one year, which had expired. This was flatly denied on the other side. The argument was drawn out at great length, and the end was not reached until two o'clock, at which time Judge Ewing announced that a decision would be rendered at five o'clock.

THE DECISION.

At the hour stated, a large number of spectators were present in the Court room. The counsel on both sides were also in attendance. Judge Ewing, on taking his seat on the bench, said:

The preliminary injunction in this case was granted October 4th, on a hearing *ex parte*, on the allegation that notice could not be given to the principal defendants, and on the very strong *prima facie* case made by the complainants' bill, and the affidavit setting forth repealed adjudications of courts of this and other States and of the United States, in favor of the right of plaintiffs.

The hearing having been *ex parte*, we now treat the case on motion of defendants to dissolve the injunction, as though it were heard for the first time.

It is now disclosed on the answer of the defendants, and admitted by complainants, that on the 2d of October the complainants filed a bill against defendants in the United States Circuit Court for this district. The bill has been produced before us, as also a certificate of the clerk that no process has been issued thereon. An examination of this bill shows that its complaint and the relief prayed for are substantially the same as the bill filed in this court. The citizenship of the parties, complainant and defendant, is set forth so as to give that court general jurisdiction of the subject matter, and we are unable to see why that court has not full jurisdiction of the entire subject of litigation. Until final decree in that court, we do not doubt our jurisdiction in the case. But we regard the practice of bringing suits in courts, at the same time, for the same subject matter, as a bad one, and not to be encouraged. Had the previous filing of this bill in the United States Court been known to us, at the time of the application for the preliminary injunction, we would have refused to entertain the motion. On the merits of the case, we are inclined to believe that the case is with the plaintiffs, but for the reason above given we will dissolve the injunction.

THE DECREE.

And now, October 5, 1875, this case came on to be heard on motion of defendants to dissolve the preliminary injunction heretofore granted; and having been argued by counsel upon consideration thereof it is ordered that the preliminary injunction be dissolved, without prejudice to the right of complainants on twelve hours notice to defendants, to again move the Court for a preliminary injunction.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

The reading of the decree was followed with a spontaneous outburst of applause from the lobby—clapping of hands and stamping of feet—such as might have been appropriate at the close of one of the thrilling scenes in the play.

It was a great surprise to Judge Ewing who never dreamed that he had made so palpable a hit! He almost lost his judicial equilibrium, and in an excited manner ordered the officers to clear the lobby, at the same time denouncing the conduct of those who had applauded, as rowdyism.

As the officers were engaged in clearing the lobby, the judge pointed out a man inside the bar, who had clapped with the rest, and ordered one of the tipstaves to bring the offender before him. He was brought forth and was asked by the Court what he had to say in explanation of his flagrant disorder and contempt in the presence of the court, made no reply. He seemed to have been stricken dumb. He evidently did not comprehend the situation—did not know what "contempt" meant. He managed to tell his name, after a good deal of stammering, when it appeared that he was a German—Henry Jacobi. He was fined one dollar, but had no money. The court ordered him to "stand committed" etc., but after a few moments some generous person advanced the X, and the man was discharged.

ANOTHER APPLICATION.

Mr. Brooke proposed to the court, just before the decree was read, (and when he found, from the preliminary remarks, what the result would be) as a way to withdraw the bill in the Circuit court, but this was objected to by the other side.

The original draft of the decree was then read, and twenty-four hours' notice was required. Mr. Brooke stated that this would enable the defendants to give two representations of the play, and the complainants would be utter,, without remedy, as the defendants were wholly irresponsible in a pecuniary way.

Mr. Weir objected to the statement of the gentleman.

Mr. Brooke replied that he was able to prove what he said.

Judge Ewing then reduced the time of notice to twelve hours.

Mr. Brooke then asked leave to give notice in open court, as the parties were all present.

Mr. Weir insisted on a written notice, and one of the complainants' counsel said he would write a notice at once.

The motion for a preliminary injunction will be renewed to-day, with what result remains to be seen.

The play drama was presented last night at the Academy of Music, as noticed elsewhere.

The Forbes Schools.

The Board of Directors of the Forbes schools met last evening, President Normecutt presiding.

The principal reported both the enrollment and average attendance during September greater than ever before. The enrolled attendance was: Primary, 583; medium, 291; grammar, 132; total, 871. Average attendance: Primary, 461; medium, 175; grammar, 126; total, 762. There are now seventeen teachers, including principal, employed, and the average attendance above given would allow two additional teachers under the rules of the Central Board.

On motion, the representative to the Central Board was instructed to ask an additional teacher of writing and drawing at salary of medium grade.

The Secretary was instructed to advertise for writing and drawing teacher.

The evening school report showed the number of enrolled to be, males 222, females 29, total 151. Average attendance for the month, males 96, females 21, total 117.

The report of the auditing committee for the fiscal year 1874-5 was received and approved, and the statement ordered to be published.

It was ordered that the schools be closed to-morrow, Thursday, the occasion of the opening of the Exposition.

The resignation of R. W. Roberts, member of the Board, was read and accepted, he having removed from the ward. Mr. J. Bindley was then elected to fill the unexpired term.

Alleged Mayhem.

David Hughes made information yesterday, before Alderman Edgar, charging William McKenna with malicious mayhem. It seems, from the prosecutor's statement of the case, that the two parties, with others, were serenading a newly married couple last August in McCandless township, when the serenaders got into a fight. Hughes and McKinney took an active part in the sport, and during the melee came together, when McKinney bit a good sized piece off of one of Hughes' ears. The defendant was arrested, and gave bail for a hearing on Wednesday afternoon.

THE WEST ELIZABETH HOMICIDE.

Trial of Thomas Slavin for the Murder of Daniel T. Lynch—Additional Testimony for the Prosecution.

Judge White, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, resumed the trial of this case yesterday morning.

Robert H. Keenan, the first witness who identified Slavin as the man who fired the first shot, was cross-examined at considerable length.

Joseph Bennett was in the bar room, at Maley's, on the night of the shooting. A disturbance occurred; and the crowd pressed in. Heard a yell; turned around, and saw a man pull a revolver out, raise his arm and fire; heard the report, saw the flash, and saw Lynch fall. The prisoner, Tom Slavin, is the man who fired the shot. After the shooting, heard him say, "where is the next," etc. Did not notice the pistol. Saw Slavin next in jail, in July last. Had not the least doubt as to his indentity.

On cross-examination the witness said he was one of the coroner's jury that signed the inquisition.

John Adams testified that when the fight commenced he saw Lynch standing near the counter; saw a stranger put his hand behind his back, then turned to look for the door, and heard the pistol crack; looked over his shoulder and saw a man with a pistol down by his side; ran for the door, and went down street; met Keenan and Bennett with Lynch; could not recognize the man who had the pistol; he had light pants, dark coat and cap.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rapp, who kept a boarding house in West Elizabeth, testified that, about two o'clock on the afternoon of the shooting, she went up stairs in her house, and saw Joseph Devine lying on a bed, and Patrick Slavin working at a pistol with a knife. Tom Slavin was not in the house. He had gone out after dinner, and witness had not seen him since.

David J. Davis testified that he was present during the shooting; was introduced to Thomas Slavin that night; heard a fuss, looked around, and went towards the crowd; told Tom not to interfere, but he pressed into the crowd; heard the first shot; after that there was a second flash and a man fell; did not see Slavin in the crowd; he had disappeared; some persons brought Lynch out, and there was a discussion as to whether he had been shot or not; some one said Stevens did the shooting; saw no weapon in Slavin's hand.

James Jackson testified that he went to Maley's saloon about seven o'clock in the evening, went away and came back; came back between eight and nine o'clock; the first shot came from the corner of the bar in front, and the second shot came from near the second flue-pipe; saw Slavin standing near the corner before the second shot; had known him seven or eight months; Tom said, "I fired the second shot;" knew his voice, and am positive it was him.

Wm. Hamilton was in Maley's saloon that night; was attracted there by the fuss inside; saw two men fighting; one of them he knew, and another, who was not in the fight, he had seen before, and kept watch on during the fight; had seen this man in the barber shop that evening, before the fuss at the tavern, and recognized him in the bar-room; his movements were peculiar; saw him draw a revolver and fire the first shot, holding his hand low down; then saw him draw, higher up, and fire the second shot. When the witness was asked if he saw that person in the court room, he replied, pointing to the prisoner, "that is the gentleman, there." Slavin was then requested to rise, when the witness said, "I am positive that is the man." As soon as the second shot was fired, Maley put the lights out. Witness heard a man fall, and supposed he had been shot. It was now too dark too see. Witness and Slavin got out of the door about the same time, and Slavin said, "who is the next son of a ——."

Samuel Nolder, constable of West Elizabeth, testified that after the shooting he made an attempt to arrest a man who, it was reported to him, had done the shooting; put his hand on the man's shoulder and said "you're my prisoner;" the man pulled a revolver, stepped back, and threatened to blow the brains out of witness if he attempted to arrest him; did not know this man, and could not identify him; could not say that the prisoner was the man. Did not make the arrest that night, because he did not want to die then and there.

Seth Wilmot, a member of the detective police, testified to the arrest of Slavin, in Luzerne county, and to the visit to the jail, in this city, with others, for the purpose of identifying the defendant.

Mr. Dressler and Mr. Patterson, court officers, were convinced as to the facility with which a person "inside the bars" of the jail, could be seen and recognized from the outside.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution.

Mr. Swartzwalder opened for the defense, and from his remarks it is inferred that he will rely mainly on the insufficiency of the identification of the defendant as the party who did the shooting. It must be remembered that the Coroner's jury found that the shooting was done by Patrick Slavin, a brother of the prisoner, since deceased; and several months had elapsed before the alleged mistake was discovered, when an information was made against Thomas Slavin.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Fawcett & Son vs. steamboat Stella, in admiralty. Further hearing on the libel and answer filed. Adjourned to the 6th inst.

N. H. Householder vs. steamer Bengal Tiger, in admiralty. Argument on answer and libel filed concluded by Mr. Guthrie for respondent and Mr. Dalzell for libellant.

J. B. Sneathem & Co. vs. freight and cargo steamer Tom Rees, in admiralty. Commissioner's report on libel and claim affirmed absolutely, and the clerk ordered to pay the claims as recommended in the report.

The following business was transacted in bankruptcy:

In the matter of John B. Jackson *et al.* vs. E. C. Hoopes, of Pittsburgh, debtor, a trial by jury was awarded.

Sheffield & McCullough, debtors, of Butler county. The motion for an injunction against the Shoe and Leather Bank was continued to the 19th inst. T. J. McCullough, one of the debtors, was allowed to withdraw his demand for a jury trial.

Alvin W. Barry was finally discharged under the act.

A. Cuthbertson & Sons, debtors, of Monongahela City. Exceptions to confirmation of the composition proceedings filed, and referred to Register Harper to take testimony and report.

John Henry Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's return of the sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

Samuel McBride, of Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Wm. H. Clark, bankrupt, Butler county. The election of A. J. McCafferty, of Butler, as assignee, was approved.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

On motion of Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Albert H. Clark, Esq., of New Brighton, Beaver county, was admitted to practice.

Coursin *et al.*, vs. Gordon, and Gordon vs. Coursin *et al.*, error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by W. S. Purviance for plaintiffs and M. W. Acheson for Coursin *et al.*, and D. T. Watson for Gordon.

Appeal of M. Cote and wife, error to the Orphans' Court. Argued by R. Woods for appellants and D. W. Bell contra.

Appeal of S. S. Carrier, *et al.*, error to the Orphans' Court. Argued by W. S. Purviance for appellants and M. W. Acheson contra.

Boyd & Son's appeal. T. and J. T. MacConnell for appellants; Acheson contra.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

J. M. Carson & Co. vs. Joseph Chiverton; action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $308 14.

Sarah Giles, administratrix of William P. Giles, decedent, for use of Sarah Giles, vs. Jesse Cunningham, administrator of the estate of David Cunningham, deceased Zernah Cunningham, widow of said David Cunningham, deceased, and Frank Cunningham, Oliver Cunningham, Ella Cunningham and Jessie Cunningham, minors, heirs of said David Cunningham, having for their guardian Samuel Kilgore; an action to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $111 44.

Agnes M. Johnston, by her next friend, vs. James Johnston; an action for divorce on grounds of cruel treatment. On trial.

In the divorce case of Catherine Schmidt, by her next friend, vs. Anton Schmidt, the Court appointed A. F. Alexander Commissioner.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McClurg vs. Cullen; Lloyd vs. Commercial Printing Company; Douglas vs. Walker; Winans vs. Dean; Grayson, assignee vs. Humphrey & Co.; Commonwealth, for use, vs. Fairbanks Steamers vs. Dillon; Donahue vs. Jeffreys; Walters vs. Lycoming Insurance Company; Davis vs. Reese; Loftus vs. Abbott; O'Maley and wife, for use, vs. Manufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Company; Ward vs. Schaffer.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 51 deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday October 2d, against a total of 65 for the corresponding week of last year. Of these 26 were males, 25 were females, 2 were colored, 15 were married, 34 were single, 1 was a widow and 1 a widower. There were born in Pittsburgh, 17; other parts of the United States, 10; England, 1; France, 1; Germany, 3; Ireland, 5; Scotland, 1, and not stated 2. The ages were: Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5 years, 6; from 5 to 10 years, 4; from 15 to 20 years, 5; from 20 to 30 years, 2; from 30 to 40 years, 3; from 40 to 50 years, 3; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 1. The causes of death were as follows: Accident by gas pipe, 1; burn, 1; railroad, 1; asphyxia, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebritis, 1, consumption, 6; convulsions, 3; diphtheritis, 6; dentition, period, 3; enteritis, 2, extroversion of bladder, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever 2; hypertrophy of liver, 1; measles, 1; old age, 1; poison, opium, 1; purpura hemorrhagica, 1; pluro pneumonia, 1; purperal convulsions, 1; rheumatism, acute, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; tetanus idiopathic, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1.

Have You Seen

the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments on the Force—Objections Made.

The Police Committee met last evening, Mr. Thomson presiding.

Clerk Hartzell reported the business transacted at the Mayor's office during September, as already published. A motion was made that the communication be received and filed, when Mr. Braun objected that the money had not been paid into the City Treasury as demanded by section 2, police ordinance.

The following appointments of the Mayor to the police list were confirmed: Charles A. Martin, George B. Cupples, Michael Cahon, Daniel Motts, John L. Magee, Albert Protzman, John P. McKenna, Wm. Sheargold, Samuel Leary, August Drewes, C. J. Lavimer, John Houch, James Donohue, Robert A. Bilell, Patrick Graney, Owen W. Jones, James Connors and E. B. Good.

When the name of Robert Bilell was read, Mr. Braun objected to the confirmation on the grounds that the bonds on the petition was not properly filled out by the bondsmen. This ordinance requires the bondsmen to certify that they have known the applicant three years. Several members present stated that they knew and could vouch for the applicant, but Mr. Braun still objected. The appointment was, however, confirmed, and Mr. B. entered his protest.

Another discussion was had over a bill of Wm. King for $3 45 for furnishing meals and paying car fare of prisoners at the Fourteenth ward station. Mr. Braun objected that the meals should have been furnished under contract, and that the Black Maria should have conveyed the prisoners to the Central Station, instead of bringing them by street cars. The bill was approved.

The pay roll for September, amounting to $15,797. 2 was presented and approved.

There being no further business, the committee adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

So much has been said and written about the Vokes family that it has become a matter of difficulty to get up anything new or fresh in the way of a notice of one of their inimitable performances. The fact, however, can be noted that the attendance at their entertainment at the Opera House, last evening, was sufficient to fill every seat; and that other fact that when the people in front of the footlights were not laughing too consumedly to applaud, they clapped their hands and stamped their feet, demonstrated that everybody was pleased. Truth to tell, no more laughter-provoking, mind-dispelling family or troupe ever visited the city; and the sourest recluse and veriest melancholic would have to relax their drawn visages into a broad grin when brought under the influence of the Vokes family. *Miss Barbara* is a veritable witch, but one of the good kind: while every other one of them is in her or his way almost as good. Whatever any one of them does, be it singing, dancing or burlesquing, is so good as to disarm criticism, and draw applause from the most reluctant-handed. "The Belles of the Kitchen," with the Opera House company in a farce, will form the bill for this evening.

Academy of Music.

The much litigated play of "The Two Orphans," about which so much discussion has been evoked during the past two days, was performed last evening at the Academy of Music. The degree of public interest awakened by the proceedings was so great as to insure a crowded house, and even standing room was at a premium. The audience was in the best of humors, and clear up to the close of the play at fifteen minutes of twelve o'clock, all the seats and even the aisles were filled with interested and applauding auditors.

The story of the drama is a very pathetic one. As said in France toward the close of the last century, and affords an opportunity for the presentation of some very striking portraitures of life, both in the upper and lower classes, of that period. Our space will not permit a sketch of the plot that will do it justice, and we therefore will not attempt anything more than a mere mention of the principal interest that is given to the adventures of the two heroines, and the powerful dramatic situations that are evolved by the action of the drama. The length of the play—which was somewhat increased by the delays necessarily incident on a first performance—is its only fault, and that was counterbalanced by the touching character of the story, the fine situations, and the excellence of the individual portraitures given by the leading actors. We can hardly speak too highly of the sweetness and simplicity of the character given by Miss Kitty Blanchard and Miss Mary Myers, of the two leading characters, *Henriette* and *Louise*. Each of these ladies gave a simple and yet powerful reading of their interesting characters, and with their success contributed greatly to the success of the play. Mr. Hadley, Sandford and *Pierre Trochard*, was also a decided success, and created a powerful impression, especially at the climax of the play in the last act. Mr. McKee Rankin and Mr. G. W. Peircy, in their several diverse characters shared the honors of the event, and deserved the applause so liberally bestowed, while among the supporting actors Miss Sadie Radcliffe and Mr. Frank Pierce, T. Brougham Baker and W. B. Arnold were conspicuous for spirited and appropriate representations.

At the close of the fourth act, Messrs. Rankin and Vandenhoff, having been called before the curtain in acknowledgment of their spirited acting in that act, took occasion to say a few words in reference to the legal proceedings about the performance of the play. Mr. Rankin expressed the pleasure of the management and company at being able to give the play, and at the cordial reception awarded it by the audience; closing with the hope that they would be able to give it again on Friday and throughout the week. Mr. Vandenhoff said that as regards the further representation of "The Two Orphans," that matter was to be decided by the law. It was to be hoped that it might be continued; but if the decision should be otherwise, another play would be presented, with such ability as the audience could judge of by the present performance. He closed by saying that at all events, those present could congratulate themselves that the intelligence of the law had enabled them to witness at least one representation of "The Two Orphans." In accordance with the notice thus given we shall expect another large house this evening. The play is an undoubtedly good one, and whether the bone of contention, or some other play, is given to-night, a dramatic treat will be afforded.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

What with the variety performances and the excellent play presented at this theater, the audiences are certainly well entertained. Mr. Edwin Pierce, the dramatic star of the week, is a very good actor, and his drama, "A Life's Peril," contains all the elements of popularity. Mr. Sam Ryan, also has a first-rate opportunity in it to display his powers as a comedian, and it is only solid truth to say that he makes the very best of his chances. The other characters, all of which are in the hands of competent actors and actresses, and the fine points of the drama are brought out nicely and effectively. Mention must again be made of the wonderful trapeze act of Aubrey and Moulton—it is really nerve-startling. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the regular evening entertainment.

Library Hall.

At Library Hall, this evening, Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau will appear in Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure's elegant society comedy entitled "Parted." As is well known here, the actress named is one of the best on the American stage, being specially gifted in the way of personal beauty as well as dramatic power. She will be supported by the company from the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans — the best and strongest dramatic organization, without doubt, outside of the cities of New York and Boston. From the name "Varieties" some persons have got an idea that this is a company from an ordinary variety theater. No greater mistake could be made. The artists were specially selected by Mr. Tayleure for the New Orleans theater, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the best places of amusement in the country. The play to-morrow, with Chanfrau's name for the last appearance, will be "Was She Right," also written by Mr. Tayleure. Those desiring reserved seats can get them at Gordon & Haugh's music store, No. 296 Penn avenue.

English Opera.

On Monday and Tuesday next, at Library Hall, our people will have an opportunity to hear Miss Julia Mathews and her English comic opera company. It is a hard task for an organization of English singers to succeed in the specially French field of *opera bouffe*; yet, if we can place any dependence in the outgivings of the New York critics, this has been done by Miss Mathews and her supporters. Starting in at Wallack's theater in New York, they have had a succession of triumphs in the East, and are now filling a most successful engagement in Philadelphia. Their stay here will be short, and all admirers of this class of entertainment should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear them.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Another full house witnessed the great variety entertainment last evening, and it is needless to say that everybody who went there was more than delighted. The bill for the matinee this afternoon is simply immense.

Alleged Thief Caught.

George Washington, a colored man residing in Allegheny, lost a watch and chain and a pair of pants the other night through the machinations of a thief, who broke into his room and stole the above named articles. Yesterday G. W. was among the spectators at a base ball match between two colored organizations, and thought he recognized his pants on one of the players. He thereupon repaired to the Mayor's office and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the wearer of the pants on a charge of larceny. At the close of the game the accused, whose name is Edward Anderson, was arrested, and upon examination the property was identified by G. W., whereupon Anderson was committed for trial.

BASE BALL.

The druggists' nine will play the physicians' nine at Allentown on Friday afternoon next.

The Resolute, of Sharpsburg, defeated the W. U. T., at Smoky Island yesterday, by the following score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Resolute	2	3	2	1	1	4	4	2	2	—18
W. U. T.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

The Downers and the Iron Citys played an interesting game at Union Park yesterday, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Following is

THE SCORE.

DOWNERS.	O.	R.	IRON CITY.	O.	R.
Graham, s. s.	3	1	T. W. Welsh, l. f.	4	0
C. Clarke, c.	4	1	Ramsey, c. f.	2	1
McCollum, 2d b.	3	0	W. Welsh, c.	3	0
G. Clarke, r. f.	3	1	Ahl, 2d b.	3	0
McSherry, 1st b.	2	2	Sawyer, 1st b.	2	2
Zoller, l. f.	3	1	Young, 3d b.	4	1
Callahan, c. f.	3	1	McGeary, s. s.	3	0
Jackson, 3d b.	2	0	Edwards, p.	3	0
Blackmore, p.	4	0	Hill, r. f.	3	0
Total	27	8	Total	27	3

BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Downers	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	—8
Iron City	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

The game of base ball between the firemen of Allegheny and Pittsburgh will take place at Union Park this afternoon. Game will be called at two o'clock sharp. Mr. Wm. B. Dickson will umpire the game.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

THE parade to-morrow will be one of the finest displays ever seen here.

WE learn that a Chief Marshal will be selected to-day, Capt. Batchelor having declined to serve.

THE Press Headquarters are being fitted up with every convenience. They will be handsomely decorated.

PROFESSOR WILSON, D. D., will make an address at the opening of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute.

THE schools of Allegheny will be closed to-morrow in order to permit teachers and pupils to witness the grand opening demonstration.

THE horse sheers and blacksmiths of this city will turn out in a body, with John Davis as Chief Marshal, and George Weidnei and George Snyder as assistants.

THE balloon of Prof. Gilbert is now at the building, and will make its first ascension to-morrow, probably. Prof. Gilbert will be assisted by Mr. Chas. H Gamsley.

THE art gallery is rapidly approaching completion. All our local artists will make displays, and many works from abroad will be exhibited. A number of paintings from the School of Design will be sent in.

THE reception room is to be devoted to the uses of the Chamber of Commerce, where a general meeting will be held on Monday, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock in the morning. A full attendance of members is requested.

Gas for the City.

The Gas Committee met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton presiding.

Bills for furnishing gas, repairing, etc., were approved as follows:

South Side Gas Co.	$ 2,974 39
East End Gas Co.	4,310 30
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	13,525 56
West Pittsburgh Gas Co. for lamp	25 60
Total	$21,785 15

The bill of the Pittsburgh Company is for six months.

Ordinances were ordered for the erection of gas lamps at the following points: Corner of Bingham and Seventh streets; corner of Edwards alley and Eighteenth street; sixteen on Carson street; seven on Lincoln avenue and Lake street; four on Ellsworth avenue bridge; two on Fifth avenue, east of Soho; six on Hill street extension; two on Wylie avenue between Vine and Arthurs streets; one in front of Painter's new mill on Carson street; one on Crawford near Wylie avenue, and four on Penn avenue bridge.

A communication was read from the East End Gas Company in which the company offered to furnish gas at $1 25 per 1,000 sand feet, provided the city agrees to enter the contract for fifteen years. The present price is $1 65 per thousand feet. After some discussion the communication was on motion referred to the City Attorney.

Target Excursion.

Captain Wm. F. Aull, Company F, Eighteenth Regiment, has issued a call to the military companies of Allegheny county, to assemble at Finley's hollow, East Liberty, at three o'clock this afternoon, to contest for the target medal now in the possession of private Wm. Weymer, of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment. Following are the rules under which the shooting is to be done:

First—Each company to enter, in full uniform, five men, regularly enlisted members of the company they represent.

Second—Each man is entitled to six shots at 100 yards.

Third—Medal awarded to the man making the best string measure.

Fourth—The commandant of the company winning the medal is held responsible for the safe keeping of the same during the time it is in their custody.

THE following are the receipts of the several officers of this city for the month of September: Alderman Phillips, Mayor, $490 60; D. Hastings, Market Clerk, $1,424 57; Alex. Hanna, Street Commissioner, $41 00; W. W. Tyson, Street Commissioner, $16 00; Geo. B. McClelland, Assessor, $1,793 00; Diamond scales, $336 11; D. J. Boden, Second ward scales, $284 64; C. Ho